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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

RANK AND NOBILITY.

A STORY-BY JEANNE MARIE.

Translated for the Era, by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee. The Minister's lady undesignedly said what tended to disquiet Baler; but, though he felt the bitter reproof of her words, he turned coolly from her, and addressed himself to Glöben who just then entered the box

"Why hast thou forsaken the Countess Eisheim?" asked the latter. "Hast thou in-formed her of the party to-morrow? Will she

Not yet," answered Baler; "I did not wish

been combating with himself whether to go over to Erika, and place himself in close proximity to his mother. To avoid all appearance, it seemed necessary to be done. The want of good manners might cost him much. So, after the third act, he made up his mind, and went. Erika had not taken notice of Baler's neglect, another lady having engaged his attention.

After exchanging looks with Adrian, in which she expressed joy not easily to be mistaken, he repaired to the other side of the box, and turned his whole attention to the stage, and between the acts to his mother. Not a look nor motion betrayed to Erika the least interest in her presence. She seemed not to attract his attention for a moment, even when the words of the poet declared her own thoughts, and her looks gave evidence that she accorded with them. But she could calculate much on with them. But she could calculate much on this case; and so she thought; for declaratory was the expression of Adrian's features, in the moment of intelligence, yet with equal indifference and coldness did it afterwards change.

"This hurts me," thought Erika; "there is contempt in this behaviour. How have I merited it? Besides, he is the only one for whose

notice I would strive, the only one perhaps who might be capable of answering the great question of my life. This rigid reserve, this negligent smile, cannot be nature.'

Erika had seen Adrian twice; he was therefore less a stranger to her than the rest of the gentlemen of the company. She knew his gentlemen of the company. She knew his character, from the communications of the Duke—his heart, from the glowing descriptions of Hyppolith. She had moreover read a letter of his, in which he clearly explained his religious views, in answer to the Duke's invitation to Reichsfeld as parish preacher. Every word of this letter evinced reflection and maturity of understanding. She was charmed with him, and much desired his acquaintance. Then she heard him in the cathedral, when his discourse corresponded with her expectation, and her opinion was more confirmed. She saw him at the artist's exhibition; and her conversation with him there affected her soul, unceasingly occupied her thoughts, and gave unceasingly occupied her thoughts, and gave her hopes of bright hours in his company. But slight doubt arose in her mind when at the Duke's, yet she hoped for certainty here. But what could prejudice Adrian against her; how had she given occasion for his strict and forced

heard the conversation of the gentlemen in the box, nor their going out; and when Baler bowed and wished her a good evening, she was aroused in a fright. His vanity misinterpreted her emotion; and with a soft, tremulous tone, he addressed her:
"Why so thoughtful?"

"Why so affected?" answered Erika, giving him a searching look. "Has the piece so laid Baler blushed! Every word could be heard in his mother's box. He did not look into it, but continued in light conversation with Erika. but continued in light conversation with Erika. Mrs. Müller trembled with emotion. Adrian lost nothing. Edmund in the back-ground squeezed himself in a corner of the box, and was quite negligent of the presence of Seraphine, though a sight of her gave him pain. His dialogue with his brother in the afternoon still sounded in his ear, and the words, "Thou wilt disgrace thyself," unceasingly reproached him. A delicate sensitiveness kept him from entering Glöben's box, where the voices of coxcombs around Seraphine were soon heard in the soft tones of politeness. Swarms of but-terflies in uniforms and black frocks flattered

terfies in uniforms and black frocks flattered and flirted about her as the graceful fairy. No serious countenance bespoke pity or regret. Thus was Edmund convinced that all was semblance and disguise. His confidence had been great, and this case gave evidence of his weakness and self-delusion.

"I will see her again to-morrow, in the cabinet, when she will be near; we will exchange words and looks, and the so-called great world will be nothing in our view."

will be nothing in our view."

So thought Edmund, when there was a knock st thought Edmund, when there was a knock at the box door. Mrs. Müller was so evidently sinking, that Adrian, affrighted, threw his arm around her. The unhappy woman had indulged the hope, from moment to moment, that Baler, transported by the force of the peem, would not be able to withstand the influence of the play which so wonderfully senuence of the play, which so wonderfully represented circumstances similar to those which related mutually to him and her; and—but related mutually to him and her; and—but she had been further engaged in her dream, full of hope, when a knocking at the box door formed as it were the concluding point of her inferences. Baler was coming to renew his acquaintance with the painter, and at the same time to direct a few words to her. But, in place of her beloved son, she saw a strange head, and a strange voice politely said—
"Pardon me, Mr. Müller, if I interrupt. I come in the name of my sister, who had fixed on to-morrow for the last sitting, to desire you to defer it for a Jay or two."

to defer it for a day or two."

Edmund smilingly bowed assent, while acute pain affected his heart.

"The Duke has arranged a great sleighing-party for to-morrow, on a trip to Rosenhoi," continued Glöben, "of which Seraphine wishes to partake; and since ice and snow are not every day at our command, as your colors and pencils are at yours, you will pardon if"——
"Very cheerfully. I will come afterwards to know the hours."

The door closed after Glöben. The fourth

act of the play began, and the Baron approached Baler, who just came out of the Eisheim box.

"How now?" asked Globen.

"The Countess does not participate—she going to leave the city." "The dence! And thou hast consented? Impossible, my friend. Has anything happened between you? Perhaps a breach."

"Nothing, nothing in the least. Women have whima," answered Baler, with an affected yawn, and immediately saluted Prince Hyppolith, who came up to him, while Globen hastened further.

Adrian was in a fearful predicament. Anxiety for his mother and Lucie lacorated his heart. The secret which agitated the former threatening danger. On the morrow they were to go to Rosenhof—the Duke had arranged the party. Hyppolith, who perhaps was already there to meet them, might have discovered Lucie's retreat, might himself be with her. Adrian was unwilling to indulge these apprehensions; but in rectless constraint he looked

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The fifth set began, and Mrs. Müller's set.

ter the Duke's box.

The fifth act began, and Mrs. Müller's agitation was at its height. Baler's voice reached her, so pleasant, so distinct, so free from anxiety, betraying nevertheless a deeper feeling. It was cruel. Without turning to her, he left the box, and again stood opposite her, coldly and indifferently ogling the public, and paying but little attention to the stage. There the passions were at the height. Richard, not acknowledged by his mother, cast off in want and wretchedness, is resolving to leave the world.

edged by his mother, cast off in want and wretchedness, is resolving to leave the world, when Lady Macclesfield enters, in consequence of information from Hannah. The meeting is truly affecting. The lady recognises him, and her obduracy melts.

"It is indeed my son!" she cries aloud. The voice rang piercingly in Mrs. Müller's ears. Her glance flew over to Baler, who, still void of feeling, held the Lorgnet to his eye. A chord broke in her heart, and with a faint cry she swooned away. Most of the spectators were not aware of this tragedy in tragedy, but Erika looked on the scene in the box with sympathizing and throbbing heart. It impelled her to offer help. She was nearest, knew the lady—a glance, a word exchanged with her father, and she hasted to her duty.

Adrian had taken his mother in his strong arms, and carried her out of the box, to withdraw her from the view of the crowd, and

draw her from the view of the crowd, and bring her into a more airy apartment. Ed-mund was about to hasten in search of a car-

riage, when Erika met him, and said:
"Our carriage waits below. Permit me, Mr.
Müller, to take your mother home in it. We women understand best how to treat the sick."

There was no time for reflection. It was necessary that Mrs. Müller should be placed in safety, ere the crowd, now rushing out,

hould suffocate her.

A look of thankfulness answered the Countess, and he carried his mother down the steps. Edmund meanwhile threw Erika's cloak and Edmand meanwhile threw Erika's cloak and capote over her; and both in haste followed those who were stepping out. Having arrived below, they found a formidable bulwark of carriages; but Erika's vpice was heard, Frederic answered, and immediately Eisheim's equipage drew up before the portal; and while Edmund went for a physician, Erika drove with Mrs. Müller in her arms, and Adrian opposite to ——street.

posite, to —— street.

The situation of the young Countess was one so singular, that she would herself have thought it impossible, an hour or two before. And yet tt was so natural a consequence of humane and Christian duty. She could not do otherwise, and calmed herself in the peculiarity of driving through the city at night, as it were alone with a strange man. The bright street lights shot through the glass windows of the carriage, so that they could see each other distinctly Mrs. Müller still lay pale and senseless in a corner of the carriage, her head leaning or Erika's shoulder. Adrian, holding his mother hand in his, sat opposite, with uneasy looks watching the countenance of the sufferer. Erika, with blushing cheeks, and eyes glistening in their nun-like veiling did not stir; and thus the three, shut in motionless in a confined place, and under much secret agitation, arrived

Mrs. Müller gazed on the strange lady, and

"Have I betrayed him?"

But Erika understood her not, but called to Adrian, who was returning, that his mother had awoke from her stupefaction, and spoken.
"Where is Mrs. Müller's bed-chamber?" asked Erika of the maid who was lighting them; and turning to Adrian, said:

mother till the physician comes."

Without waiting for his answer, she followed the maid, who led her to a comfortable, moderately-warmed sleeping-room. Here Erika, with the help of the stranger, quietly selected the suitable means for restoration; and when, half an hour afterwards, there was a knock at the door and the relevance admitted. the door, and the physician was admitted, Adrian saw through the opening how Erika kneeled at the bed of the patient, and smilingy bent down to speak in gentleness to her.
"She is better," said Erika to Adrian, clear

ing the way for him and the physician. "Horglad I am that all danger is over!" "Countess," answered Adrian, falling at he feet, "I honor and thank you."
"I am so happy!" said she, with indescri

bable expression.
"You must ever be so," answered Adrian for one so good as you carries heaven in he bosom.

"And yet no star seems as yet to rise in this heaven, Mr. Müller," she hurriedly continued.
"I have reflected much on our conversation at That reflected much of our conversation at the artists' exhibition. It has been so frequently revived, that I wished to ask you some questions; but no opportunity offered."

Adrian blushed. He thought of the evening the body here were the conversation of the property of the product of the property of the product of the

at the Duke's. Erika had no idea of how much that surrender cost him. And he politely said "I shall in a few days have the honor

"You were sick?" interrupted Erika. "I was sick; at least my head was not

order that evening."

For some time they stood mute. It was as if their minds held silent dialogue. Their change of color, the expression of their mien, the brightness of their eyes, betokened at least "The physician stays very long," said Erika

"The physician stays very long," said Erika, at last.

But at this moment he came with Edmund from the sick chamber.

"She will have a good night; it is nothing of moment," said the physician, with composure, while looking for his hat. "An over-excitement of the nerves, and consequent relaxation—nothing more. I will see her again tomorrow."

Erika went to take an affectionate leave of

Erika went to take an affectionate leave of Mrs. Müller, and prepared to leave the house, her carriage being still in waiting.
"Accompany the Countess," whispered Adrian to his brother. Erika heard.
"I thank you," said she, and the tears trembled as she spoke. "Remain here; Frederic will take me safely home."
Edmund handed her into the carriage, while Adrian stood motionless for a time, listening to the rattle of the wheels as they rolled along.

the rattle of the wheels as they rolled along. Edmund got up behind.

Erika found herself in a strange state of mind on leaving Mrs. Müller's house, and, leaning against the carriage, gave herself up to reflection. In this seclusion, with the monotonous music of the wheels, she could have wished to drive round the world. Adrian's behaviour was so much of an enigma, that the solution of it engaged her earnestly. The elevation of his character; his stability, that wavered not a moment; the calm which seemed to rival coldness, and was nevertheless the noblest; the determined will, and discernment of

mind on leaving Mrs. Müller's house, and, leaning against the carriage, gave herself up to reflection. In this seclusion, with the monotonous music of the wheels, she could have wished to drive round the world. Adrian's behaviour was so much of an enigma, that the solution of it engaged her earnessly. The elevation of his character; his stability, that wavelend to rival coldness, and was nevertheless the noblest; the cletranined will, and discernment of the right; the sure, nice tact; the strict habit observable in the most exciting and decisive that was her ideal. She wished in a husband no yielding to passion, no weak self-forgetful, ness, no overwhelming gush of feeling; a noble bearing, strict vigilance, strong self-command, a powerful surmounting of all difficulty where the domain of the reach o

"Mr. Müller, accompany me up," said she, I have something to say to you."

Edmund heard with surprise. Frederic prang to open the doors, and they soon entered a simply-furnished saloon.
"Mr. Müller," said Erika, turning toward

the expectant young man, "promise me never again to visit the Hochstein house."

of his brother, Seraphine's behaviour this evening, and Erika's warning. But he could not comprehend the interest of the Countess, could not believe that a pure sympathy in the fate of one so much a stranger could induce her to be so upright and firm towards him.

"Countess," said he, "have you grounds for destroying my faith?"

"I have spoken very freely with Seraphine," answered she, "and feel myself induced to impart to you the result of our conversation. Understand me, Mr. Müller, that it is from no other ground than that I cannot bear to see a

other ground than that I cannot bear to see a other ground than that I cannot bear to see a man imposed on. Seraphine is not sincere with you; and I wish to tell you so before it is too late. I wish to spare you the humiliation of being rejected."

Edmund stared awhile at Erika; then said, as if thinking aloud:

"She speaks like Adrian."

TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era.

SONNET. Vhen Autumn to her hoary father brought, When he sat shining on his crumbling throne, royal robe of purple all o'erwrought

With gold and crimson broidery, and a crown Woven of sunlight, and a delicate mist, And in his listless hand placed new-blown flowe fyellow and blue, and gently bade him list, While the birds welcomed back the summer hour.
My spirit said, I will awake and sing

The wonder and the beauty of the world; Now while all Nature, kneeling, worshipping, Feels the warm wing of Heaven about her furled,

The poet heart shall burst its galling chain, And men shall hear and God shall bless the strain

For the National Era. OUR MINISTER'S SECOND WIFE.

BY MARY IRVING.

CHAP. II.

A "wife!" It is a sacred word, however it nay have been degraded in this world, since Eve lost Paradise! And the wife of a month, live she in cottage or in palace—the wife, I mean, who embodies all the strong, strange, beautiful significance of that soul-breathing word—is a sacred creature, veiled in her own thus the three, shut in monomes thus the three, shut in monomes thus the three, shut in monomes the following the factor of the father of Love and Ligure th

church is crowded to overflowing. Never did it hold such a congregation—never did Sabit hold such a congregation—never did Sab-bath congregation compress so much excite-ment! I wonder if some of those young men in the gallery will not feel tempted to hurrah when their straining eyes light upon the good minister again! Those restless women, too, in the corners of all those pews! How they fid-get, and thump with their knuckles the stub-by-headed children who are so presuming as to fidget, too, and climb the seats to peep about to fidget, too, and climb the seats to peep about!
They were sorely disappointed last night; they meant to have caught a glimpse, at least; but the travellers came in long after nightfall.
Hush! every breath is drawn, every sound hushed, save the fall of a pew-cricket, which a child has overturned by a quick spring—for—here come the minister and his wife!

"That she! That our minister is wife!"

"That she! That our minister's wife! The unbroken silence was most ominous. No rustling back into seats, no deep-drawn breath of satisfaction, broke the suffocating stillness of that crowded church, as a white,

willowy, young, beautiful fair vision floated up the broad aisle to the minister's pew. Oh! she was too young, too fair, to cling thus

to the gray-headed, care-worn man at her side; and if they had blamed him, instead of herso gently, at least, as they had been wont to blame him for his imprudent acts—it might

have been better.

"Her dress—her dress!" repeated one, in an agitated whisper, just as the bride, passing into her pew, lifted her gossamer veil, and turned her rose-lit face, with a timid blush of child-like pleading, on one-half the congregation.

tion.

There had been a spring snow-storm the day before, and the air was chill enough for cloaks and furs. But what should Emily have known of snow-storms? She on whom even a frost-flake had never fallen? She only knew that she was a bride—and, as a bride, she thought she was a bride—and, as a bride, she thought she must dress. So, in her gauze-like wedding-dress of fleeciest muslin, with a costly but slight scarf of white and azure, and the fairy hat her city milliner had loaded with bridal flowers, Emily Young made her first appearance before her astounded parishioners!

"Why did not her husband teach her better?" do I hear you ask? Mr. Young was no dabbler in the department of a lady's dress. He had, however, suggested to his wife, as she was dressing for church that morning—

"It is colder here than in Georgia, Emmy; hadn't you better put on your blue merino?" And she had answered, with the half-quizzical, half-wifful smile of a petted "child-wife,"

"A bride in blue! how ridiculous!"

"But if you should take cold?"

"Oh no, indeed! I have always been used to dress in white; and you know I am half

dress in white; and you know I am half smothered with fiannel wrappers."

So the poor bride decked herself, like a lamb for sacrifice, to be victimized by those whom, for her husband's sake, she most desired to

or her husband's sake, she most desired to please—his people.

Her heart flew up to her throat, when, entering that large church, she first encountered that avalanche of curiosity. But she bravely ran the gauntlet of those hundreds of searching eyes; yet not unscathed, if one might judge by the deeper crimson that now and then dyed the rose; of her cheeks. Involuntarily she turned, on entering the large empty new to see whath.

Tears sprang to Emily's eyes, too, as she caught his glance. A calm fell on her heart, from the hands outspread above her. And when, in low, tremulous, scarcely audible tones, the pastor at last began the prayer of thanksgiving for such a re-union, she bowed her head, and took the balm of the blessed words to her inmost soul

the expectant young man, "promise me never again to visit the Hochstein house."

Edmund looked confusedly at her, desiring so great a sacrifice of him, and in so decisive a tone. With what right? Erika read in his countenance.

"I have not deceived myself," she continued; "you at least have been true; and the abandonment of an intercourse, dangerous to you, will be difficult."

"But, worthy Countess, whence do you"——

"I know that people are making sport of you. Extricate yourself, for it is yet time. I esteem you too proud to believe that it will redound to your honor to waste time with a vain child of the world."

Here was a concurrence of many things to shake Edmund's confidence. The remonstrances of his brother, Scraphine's behaviour this evening, and Erika's warning. But he could not

Poor Emily! she would have sunk into utter dejection, as she threw herself on the lounge of the parsonage that day, if she could have heard one-tenth of the comments and criticisms which were poured upon her innocent head! Yet there were some exceptions to this univer-

"Well, what do you think now?" said an old ludy by the church steps, to Mrs. Stephens, as she passed down, leaning on her husband's "I think?" answered the flewer-loving in

valid. "I think she's a very rose-bud; don't

"What do we want of a rose-bud?" anwered the other, scornfully.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Stephers's appellation being repeated, passed into a "village classic;" and the "Georgian rose-bud" was the most

common soubriquet of the minister's new wife, even among those who used i with no kindly even among those who used it with no kindly meaning, but simply to imply her uselessness. A conclave met in noon session, at Mrs. Ray's, and, with one faintly-dissenting voice, that of Miss Polly Little, voted the lady of the parsonage a young, pert, butterfly thing, pretty enough to look upon, but worse than useless as a pattern and guide; in short, a complete catastrophe to the church, parsh, and minister himself!

The Sabbath passed, and the week brought its new trials and duties to Emily Young. As "help" was a commodity not always to be secured at a moment's warning, Mrs. Deacon Johnson had kindly lent her domestic to the stablishment for a few days.

"Now, Emily," said her husband, as he poised his spoon over his empty coffee-cup, at the breakfast-table, "now you are fairly launching into housekeeping."
"Yes, but—l'm puzzled about a good many things. There isn't any lock on the pantry, or

"Well, what of that?" "Why, I never heard of such a thing! The housekeeper keeps the keys, always. Mother

"Oh. I understand." returned her husband "Why, the fact is, Emily, (this was a favorite mode of expression with him, "the fact is, the custom here is different. It would offend our Northern girls very much, to keep everything

locked up from them. It would seem like im pugning their honesty."
"Are they so easily offended?" asked Emily, rather scornfully.

"Yes, dear; you will have to be on your guard with them, for they can do a deal of mischief in a parish, if they take a prejudice against a lady—especially a minister's wife."

into her kitchen, an hour or two after break fast, feeling very much like a meddler in a place where she had no business whatever. The presiding genius, a neat, pretty "Yankee girl," was a being so utterly new to her, that she was sorely puzzled to know just what rank sne was sorely puzzied to know just what rank to assign her, or just what form of speech to use in addressing her. She thought of the old cook on her father's plantation, sooty and plump, rigged out in her own cast-off ear-rings plump, rigged out in ner own cast-on ear-rings and worn-out muslins; but this damsel, with her tidy morning dress of shilling calico, and mien of self-respect, was very evidently not to be classed in the same category by many a de-

gree.
The girl looked up from her knife-rubbing, as Mrs. Young stood hesitating on the threshold, and made an inclination of her body that might have been mistaken for a courtesy Emily felt strongly inclined to courtesy in re

turn.
"You have things very tidy here, I see," show said, as a sort of compromise, glancing about the clean, newly-furnished kitchen. The girl did not seem elated by the compliment, bu uneasily from one thing to another, uncertain what to say next. At length she turned to

leave.
"Ma'am didn't say what we was goin' have for dinner!" spoke the girl.
"Oh, dinner?" said Emily, with a look

deep consideration. "Why, anything you please." please."

The girl dug her knife into the scrubbingsand, and looked as thoughtful as her mistress.

"Have you been to market?" asked Emily, seeing that she still awaited orders.

"Market?" asked the girl, looking up puzzled. "Ain't none!" she added, at last.

"None?" I thought every village had a market!"

market!" "No'm; Mr. Tims, the butcher, he make his rounds every once a week, or according as he kills a crittur."

"I suppose you know better than I do"—Emily bit her lips, for they had nearly slipped

into adding, "ma'am!"
"What have we in the house?"

"Ther's a bar'l of flour, ma'am, and two bar'ls of corned beef, down cellar; and a half bar'l and a keg of salt pork, I'm thinking," replied the girl, counting them on her san ingers.
"And not any fresh meat?"

"Not a bit, ma'am !"

"I must have some," said Emily, with an aid vexation and decision.

The girl shrugged her shoulders. "Cannot you get any, anywhere?" she ask ed, in a conciliatory tone. "Nowheres, that I know of," said the gir

tucking back her hair with one hand, "unless, she added, slowly, "Miss Johnson might kill biddy, likely."
"A biddy? What's that?" "A hen, ma'am!"
"Well," returned Emily, much relieve

"here, take this two-bit piece—you may take a couple of them," said she, opening her bead purse, and slipping out two quarters, "and go and buy a fowl of Miss Johnson, as you call her. Be right quick!?

The girl nodded mutely, and going over to her old quarters, reported the minister's wife as the "oddest body she ever did come across;

catingly.
"It's dish-water!" he exclaimed; I can't write sermons on that! You must talk to Be-

The "talking," into which Emily threw good deal of severity, rather irritated Belinda, and she turned away, muttering, that "if she didn't suit folks, they might suit themselves." A few mornings later, tea came on the table in place of coffee—an unheard-of innovation in the pastor's system of dietetics. Emily went\* from the table into the kitchen, quite

angry.
"Why didn't you make coffee this morning, "Hadn't none, ma'am," answered Belinda,

bluntly.

"Why didn't you get it, then? Haven't I ordered you always to have coffee for Mr. Young's breakfast?" No answer.
"I would have you to know that I am accus-

belinda's arms flew up from the dough she was kneading at this word, and all the color n her plump body flew into her cheeks and orehead, if one might judge by appearances.

"And I'd have you to know, ma'am, that I wint nebeds's servent nor slave! leastweether. aint nobody's servant nor slave! leastways your'n! I've spoke it, and I wont take back! You and I don't suit, nohow, and you may get somebody you can suit! Thank fortun', I've no c'easion to go out to sarvice!"

'casion to go out to sarvice!"

Emily was thunderstruck by this bolt of temper. She had presence of mind enough to say nothing, however, but walked back into the breakfast-room, where she burst into a fit of crying that frightened her husband. He sprang from his chair to ask her the cause; but before she had half finished sobbing out her narrative, he stalked into the kitchen with his eyebrows in a knot, and simply and sternly ordered the culprit to leave the house!"

"Sartin, sir, Pm going"—Belinda began;

"Sartin, sir, I'm going"—Belinda began but the lightning in his glance shivered th rest of the sentence on her iips. She dropped her head, and walked off. "It is more my fault than yours, Emily," aid Mr. Young, trying to comfort his still obbing wife. "I ought to have told you that

sobbing wife. "I ought to have told you that Northern girls will not bear the name of ser-"But she is my servant," said Emily, indignantly. "She bound herself to serve me, for so much; what else should I call her?"

"Well, they make a distinction. The fact is—hem!—you know negroes are called servants among your people; and our free-born independent Yankees will not even seem to take the servants are servants.

take rank with—slaves."
"If they were half as good," exclaimed Emi ly, "they might set up above them as they do Free, indeed! and it is the mistress who is to be the slave here!" She quivered again with

a passion of sobs.

"No, Emily. My first—I—that is, in ou family, we have never had any trouble with them, and have always lived comfortably and happily. It is all in management. Never fear!
you will soon learn our Yankee ways! Don't
you think you could get a few hints from Mrs.
Johnson or Mrs. Ray on the subject?"
Mr. Young asked this in the simplicity of
his heart. Emily, whose womanly tact on that
point was quicker than his judgment, stopped

weeping, and lifted her eyes to his to see whether he was really in earnest. Then brush-ing back the long, light, dishevelled locks from her temples with both hands, she stood up, and

her temples with both hands, she stood up, and said, in the pride of a princess—
"I hope my husband does not think I am quite ignorant enough to be taught by my parishioners!"
"No, no, Emmy," said he, caressing her, you know what I meant. But you are right, as you always are! I see how it would work! You shall take nobody's advice but your own. Cheer up, my hird!"

Cheer up, my bird!"

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE CASE OF PEREIRA. The case of Manuel Pereira, colored British seaman, imprisoned at Charleston, South Car-olina, on account of his bad complexion, has been brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Milnes, who inquired as to what Lord Derby's Cabinet had done or were doing to bring the matter to a favorable issue. Lord Stanley replied on the part of the Government, stating the facts in regard to the prosecution of the case before courts of South Carolina by Mr. Mathew, the British Consul, and also in timating the intention of the Government to carry the question before the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision as to the constitutionality of the law under which the Lord Stanley referred to the late relaxations in the law of Louisiana upon the same subject, and expressed the hope that "the influence of public opinion would ultimately do away with all laws of this nature, and remove from one of the most enlightened nations of the world one of the greatest degradations that could be

fixed on a civilized country." The hearing of the case before the State Judges of South Carolina has been postponed until January. The decision of this question is looked for with a great deal of interest. \*

OBITUARY. DIED, on the 15th of May, at her home, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Frances A. E. Waters,

wife of Rev. Simeon Waters.

The "reaper Death" is always busy among our sweetest flowers. But their fragrance shall not perish—they are only transplanted to the "garden of the Lord, in Paradise!" Such is the only assurance that brings con-solation to the hearts that mourn for the young

wife and mother who has just gone from us. Three years ago, her marriage was announced in the paper which now tells to her widely-scattered friends the tidings of her death. Few have been more beloved than she. It seems but yesterday that she was a school-girl, among her young companions, winning all their hearts by her gracefulness, her affability, and her ready sympathy with the joy or sorrow of every one. The same traits followed her into the wider circle in which she moved as a young lady, and made her the friend of all. Especially was she the "friend of the friendless." No appeal from any suffering or oppressed human being ever failed to awake her warmest sympathy. The fugitive from slavery, the freeman of color in her native State, Ohio, reaped especially the benefit of her unwearied energies and her warmest prayers. These have indeed lost a friend. wife and mother who has just gone from us

lost a friend. Although she sought and gained the wide influence which a woman of refined and noble nature should wield, she never joined those who were ambitious to climb the bounds of woman's proper sphere. It was enough for her to be useful and beloved as a woman.

After her marriage, she removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where she entered with her whole soul into the duties of a minister's wife, upon Home Missionary ground. Her people can tell how well those duties were discharged, and how they miss the kind voice, and mourn for the step that was among them, but "is

for the step that was among them, but "is not!"

But consumption had marked her its victim. Her friends struggled long against the conviction of her danger; but there was a voice in her own heart which was calling her away from their world, and she knew too well that she must go. It was sad at first, for the links were strong that bound her heart to life. What wonder that she wept a mother's tears over the precious babe whom she must leave before he had ever known the worth of a mother's love? Yet when the fatal decroe had passed, and doubt and anxiety were at an end, she became calm and cheerful, willing to go to her Father above, though He called her from all that was so beautiful, so happy on earth.

I on the day before the third anniversary of her marriage, she was a great sufferer. Those who watched over her saw that the hour of her departing was very near. In every interval

"Isn't it good coffee?" asked Emily, depre-catingly.

"It's dish-water!" he exclaimed; I can't write sermons on that! You must talk to Be-linda."

"The "talking" into which Emily there. carried once more to her table on that anni

versary.
"I shall not live to see it," she calmly said, but I trust God will invite me to sit down at richer feast!"

a richer feast!"

Contrary to fears, however, her life was prolonged until noon of the day so dear to her.

She was conscious, free from pain, and happy, until her last moment, when she fell asleep quietly as a babe, to awake in the light of

Heaven. She was buried, as she had asked to be, be-She was buried, as she had asked to be, beside her home. There was a clinging to the
loved ones of that home, that seemed even to
outlive death. Yes, it shall outlive death, and
in the morning of the resurrection it shall uprise in heavenly strength, when all that is mortal of our friend shall have put on the immortality that crowns her pure spirit now!

> For the National Era. A DIRGE

BY MARY IRVING. No more-no more! Unheeded ticks the tireless clock;

Upon the wall, The maple shadows slant and rock Till even-fall. The summer breezes sigh and surge Without the door; Within, the echoes wail a dirge-No more-no more

No more no more! She was the light, the joy, the life, The tenderest mother, truest wife! There came a call At noonday-and she passed away!

She smiled to soar!

Our breaking hearts could bid her stay No more-no more! Searching for one in Paradise, With troubled steps, A babe, with eager, asking eyes, And tremulous lips, Goes tottering to the well-known room

And tries the door; Poor little prattler! she will come No more-no more ! The Evening Star looks down upon A single grave; All day between it and the Sun

Even in death she could not leave Her loved before; Why will she comfort when they grieve No more-no more? No more? no more?

Oh heart! he still! it is not thus!

Home-shadows wave;

It cannot be! Heaven could not keep her back from us? Eternity Will tell how gently to her home She came before: Oh, home in heaven! where change can come

"Forevermore!" Hush! for a harp on high has caught The dying dirge— Turning it to a triumph-shout,

Of glory's shore! " God! in thy smile 'it shall be well

Forevermore! " CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

TUESDAY, JULY 13. Numerous potitions in favor of the passage of the Homestead bill were presented.

All the bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed were read a third time and passed. Among them the bill to provide for the better securit of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled i

whole or in part by steam.

Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan arms to the Washington Guards of this city; and it was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed On motion of Mr. Mason, the joint resol tion to indemnify the Spanish Consul and the other Spanish subjects who were injured by the mobs at New Orleans and Key West, growing out of the excitements attendant upon the execution of those who were taken prisoners in the Cuban expedition, was taken up and

engrossed.

Mr. Norris gave notice of a joint resolution to amend the joint rules, so as to require that all the appropriation bills shall be sent to the Senate by the House, at least ten days before the time fixed for the adjournment.

the time fixed for the adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate took up the bill providing for raising three regiments of volunteers, to serve three years, in guarding and protecting the emigrant routes and telegraphic lines, and of conveying the mails between the Missouri river and settlements in California and Oregon, by establishing ten military posts, garrisoned at least by one hundred men at each post, and military stations, at intervals of twenty miles apart, each station to be carrisoned by twenty men each station to be garrisoned by twenty men who are to cultivate the soil, raise the neces who are to cultivate the soil, raise the necessary food for themselves and forage for their horses, and to build their own station-houses.

These men are to protect the mails which shall be carried over the route, and such telegraphic lines as may be established on the route, and to build all bridges, and keep the roads in repair. The troops to be paid the sam pay and emoluments as are allowed to the regi ments of mounted riflemen; and in addition shall be entitled to one section of 640 acres o

land.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill, contending that, calculating the expense of maintaining these three regiments at the rate of sustaining the regular army—one thousand dollars per man annually—they would involve an expenditure of three millions of dollars annually.

Mr. Mason opposed any increase of the military establishment of the United States without due consideration; and he moved, as this force would cost over three millions annually.

force would cost over three millions annually that the bill should be referred to the Commit tee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Douglas replied, and Messrs. Butler and Dawson supporting the motion to refer, and Messrs. Borland and Douglas advocating the passage of the bill. It was then postponed till Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

Media Agreement Media and Media and Media and Media are solution, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of the correspondence of R. M. Walsh, Esq., Commissioner of the United States to Hayti. Adopted.

Mr. Norris introduced a joint resolution, changing the 16th joint rule so as to require

granted for school purposes, in Alabama and Florida, was taken up and ordered to be en-

anedin

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

The Postage bill was taken up, and ultimately passed. It fixes the rate of postage on papers, periodicals, &c., not weighing more than two ounces, at half a cent, when not sent beyond three thousand miles, and double that rate beyond that distance; on all papers, &c., rate beyond that distance; on all papers, &c., not weighing more than one ounce, and published once in three months, half of the foregoing rates; and on all newspapers not weighing more than two ounces, when sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers in the State where published, are entitled to the above reduction. The law to take effect from the 30th of September next.

Mr. Brooks moved to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of recommitting the bill, with instructions to increase the weight of newspapers to two and a half ounces; upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was negatived—yeas 32, nays 132. The bill was

and nays were ordered, and the motion was negatived—yeas 32, nays 132. The bill was then passed.

The yeas and nays were taken on receiving the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, which was carried, and the amendments were read by the Clerk—members stating what amendments they objected to, or on which they demanded the yeas and nays; which were received for after consider.

nays; which were reserved for after consider-ation. The others were agreed to.

The yeas and nays were taken on the amend-ment of Mr. Brooks of New York, relative to ment of Mr. Brooks of New York, relative to the boundary line of New Mexico, by which, "according to the true line of the treaty," was substituted for "the town of Paso;" which was negatived—yeas 73, nays 103; and the mendment was agreed to as sent from the

On the amendment granting additional aid to the Collins line of steamers, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was carried—yeas 89, nays 87.

There was evidently much anxiety prevail-

There was evidently much anxiety prevailing after the roll was called, and Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio, called the attention of the Speaker to the enforcement of the rule which prohibits members from approaching the Clerk's desk while the votes are being taken.

At this juncture, Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, producing the above result.

Mr. Smart, of Maine, said he was opposed to the grant, but had agreed with Mr. Ingersoll, that if his vote would change the decision of the House, he would pair off with him, and consequently did not vote. consequently did not vote.

Mr. Ives, of New York, whose vote was omit-

ted to be taken down, voted in the negative. A motion was made to lay the bill upon the table, which was negatived—yeas 72, nays 104.

A motion had been previously made by Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, and withdrawn, to reconsider the vote, and lay the motion to reconsider on The House then proceeded with the remaining amendments of the Senate, which having been disposed of, a motion was made to recon-

sider the Collins line vote, and a motion was made to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; pending which, the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14. Reports from the Committee on Public Lands being in order, a bill was taken up granting the right of way to a railroad company in In-diana and Illinois, which Mr. Davis of Indiana

explained.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill upon the table.

The yeas and pays were then taken on the motion to lay the bill upon the table; which was negatived—yeas 78, nays 101.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. McNair, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill

fixing the representation according to the Seventh Census; and also a minority report, the plained. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. The yeas and nays were then taken upon the motion made yesterday to lay on the table

the motion to reconsider the vote granting ad-ditional assistance to the Collins line of steammr. Stuart, of Michigan, reported a bill from the Printing Committee, providing for the execution of the public printing, and for fixing

prices.

The Chair having decided that the report was in order.

Mr. Stanly appealed against this decision: when a motion was made to lay the appeal upon the table; and the yeas and nays having

sustained—yeas 108, nays 60.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, submitted a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois river.
On motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, the

bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of
Ways and Means, moved to close the debate on
the Indian appropriation bill, which he said
had been fully discussed, in five minutes after
the House should go into Committee of the
Whole Whole.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved to amend the motion, by inserting four hours; which was agreed to, and the resolution was passed. The House then went into Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill above alluded to.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, moved an amendment for granting to that portion of the Creek na-tion which remained attached to the United States during the last war with Great Britain, \$110,417, and explained the nature of the claim, and the propriety of appropriating the

the bill, which precluded any further demand from the Creek Indians. om the Creek Indians.

The Senate bill for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, was referred to the appropriate committee.

The resolution to print the proceedings, speeches, culogies, &c., in regard to Henry Clay's death, was adopted.

Mr. Meade gave notice of an amendment to

The Wisconsin Free Democrat, published at Milwaukie, by S. M. Booth, comes to us in a dress of new type, and presents a very handsome appearance. It is particularly severe on Gen. Pierce's letter of acceptance. It copies his letter, and says: is letter, and says:

"The great idol of his worship appears to be Human Slavery. If Slavery is Democracy, and slave-catching the great mission of the Democratic party, it is high time that a party was

organized whose existence shall not be a sham, and whose central principle shall not libel man and outrage Jehovah. Wisconsin gave a heavy vote for Mr. Van Buren in 1848, and we infer from the indications that reach us that the Independent Democracy of that State will give a warm and hearty support to the nominees of the Pitts-

THE UNION FLAG.-Hon. Charles Sumner, in reply to the invitation of the authorities of Boston to unite with them in the celebration of the 4th of July, relates an interesting his-

burgh Convention.

torical incident. He says:

"The thirteen stripes, which now distinguish our national flag, were first unfurled by Washington, when in command of the American forces which surrounded Boston, after the battle of Bunker Hill, and before the Declaration

of Independence. Thus early was this emblem of Union consecrated to Freedom.

"Our great chief at once gave to the new design a name which may speak to us still. In a letter, written at that time, he calls it the Union Flag, and declares why it was first displayed. His language is, that he had 'hoisted the Union Flag, in compliment to the UNITED Colonies.' Afterwards, on the 14th June, 1777,

ENNSYLon will comstetrics and ice of Medmistry and

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or by letter M D.,

PARKS, No. W. JENKS. PARKS. CURE. nt are here

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127, Sept. 12, 1848.

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orities who have lent paration as the best gs are: h. College.

by a resolution of the Continental Congress the stars and stripes were formally adop the flag of the United States.

eller aller

the flag of the United States.

"This piece of history suggests a sentiment, which I beg leave to offer:

"Our National Flag: First hoisted before Boston as the emblem of Union for the sake of Freedom! Wherever it floats, may it never fail to inspire the sentiments in which it had its origin!"

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1852.

We hope that the work of extending the list of our subscribers will go on. It has commenced with great spirit; there is a prevalent determination among our friends to multiply readers of our paper, with a view to making independent voters for Freedom. Give us a list of twenty thousand subscribers, and we shall have one hundred thousand readers! This is worth an effort.

#### DOCUMENTS! DOCUMENTS!

The "Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia" will supply the following documents at the prices Let them be circulated far and wide:

Document for the Campaign, containing Pierce's Record. Scott's Antecedents, Buffalo Platform, price \$2 per 100 copies.

Giddings's speech on Whig and Compro Democratic Platforms, 50 cents per 100. Townshend's speech on the Compromise and

Democratic platform, and duty of Independent Democrats, 50 cents per 100. Chase's letter to Butler on the course of the

Barnburners, and the obligations of Independent Democrats, \$1 per 100.

For the above prices the documents named will be sent by express, or otherwise, as directed, to any part of the country; for 50 cents additional per 100 copies, they will be enveloped and sent without charge by mail to the addresses of any list which may be forwarded. Any other Congressional speeches ordered will also be forwarded, so far as they can be ob-

To enable the Association to publish docu ments, and otherwise to defray its necessary expenses and advance the cause, a fund of at least 2,000 dollars is needed. Let those who are able and willing forward their contributions without delay to

A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary. Washington, D. C., July 20, 1852.

## "GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

No. 5 is crowded out this week by the unusual space occupied by "A Document for the Canvass." We hope our friends will be active in circulating this document. It will be useful

A number of articles intended for this paper have been crowded out.

#### DARTMOUTH COLLEGE-CLASS OF 1826.

We observe in the Boston Traveller, a notice that the Dartmouth College Class of 1826 will meet at Hanover, N. H., at the coming Commencement on the 29th inst. The able and estimable editor of the Traveller, Mr. Punchard, was, we believe, a member of that class, as were also Senator Chase, of Ohio, and the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State of Texas at the time of the annexation. We wish them and their classmates a happy meeting. We understand Senator Chase proposes to be present, if the state of business in the Senate at the time will allow.

eratic Association of the District of Columbia will be found in this week's Era. We commend it to attention. Our editorial brethren will confer a favor upon the Association by giving it a place in their columns.

#### LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE, OF OHIO, TO HON. B. F. BUTLER, OF NEW YORK.

The crowded state of our columns prevents the publication of this important letter in this week's Era. It reviews at length the course of the Barnburners of New York, and compare their action in 1848 with their present position It is a candid recital of their past action on the question of Slavery, and we trust it will receive the attention which its importance demands In view of the fact that the Slavery propagand ists are aiming to introduce Slavery into California, either by a change of the Constitution or by the division of the State, and the estab lishment of a Territorial Government in the northern part; that they are laboring to convert Utah and New Mexico into slaveholding Territories, with a view to the creation of slave States, and are striving to extend Slavery by insular or continental acquisitions, we canno understand how the Independent Democracy o New York reconcile their present action with their past professions. If it be true, that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional, how can they reconcile themselves to support candidates who are pledged to use their official influence to proscribe all who labor to denationalize Slavery, and bring the General Government to use its influence actively on the side of Freedom? Is a scramble for the spoils of office of more importance than the interests of Freedom and Humanity?

It becomes the Independent Democracy everywhere to understand clearly the questions a issue in the approaching canvass. To enable them to do so, we shall next week spread before them the letter of Mr. Chase. It is worthy of their candid consideration.

## MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of those opposed to the ascendency of the Slave Power in the National Gov ernment, was held in Pittsburgh, on the 3d of July. S. S. Shields, Esq., presided. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, viz: 1st District.-Neville B. Craig, George W

Jackson, and John N. Wills. 2d District.-Rev. Charles Avery, Reese (

Fleeson, and George R. Riddle. Suitable resolutions were adopted, and the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for the National Convention:

Alexander Gordon, Chairman; James Robb Aaron Floyd, S. S. Shields, George R. Riddle, James Callan, William Jackson, Thomas Mitchell, Joseph Lowry, J. Heron Foster, Thomas Oliver, James McMasters, John B. Sanderson.

Оню.—A meeting was held at Flushin Ohio, on 10th July. ISAAC HOLLOWAY presided-J. S. Bailey, Secretary. Wm. Palmer, Nicholas Cuper, Thomas Dur-

in, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. Steele, Levi Kirk, Isaac Holloway, Kersey Kirk, and J. S. Bailey, were delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention Resolutions were adopted repudiating th

platforms adopted by the Whig and Democratic Conventions, and the men nominated by

PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting in Susque hanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst. am C. Tiffany was chosen President; Sam Lyon, Ira Stearns, John Watson, Vice Presi e; and L. B. Hinds, Edwin Thatcher, Sec

ight of the People to govern themselves, and, consequently, the right of every man to his own freedom. Because, moreover, it is associated with all the struggles of the people to establish Governments for themselves, from the earliest

istorical epoch to the present times, plication of those doctrines to questions affectng that interest. This statement represents the Democracy compromising with Slavery.

Hence the necessity for another party to carry out Democratic principles in their applications to Slavery, as well as other question and interests. Such a party has arisen, and has called itself the Free Democracy, or the Free Soil Party. But it is misnamed; for its aims are more comprehensive than the mere freedom of the soil; and it is not exclusively rue of it that it is free. Except where Slavery concerned, the other Democracy is just as free. Its proper name, therefore, is the Independent Democracy; for it asserts its perfect ndependence of the Slave Power. The proper name of the other Democracy is the Compromise Democracy; for it seeks its objects through impromise with the Slave Power.

Let, then, the friends of Freedom claim their wn name. Let them call themselves the Inependent Democracy, and insist on being so alled by others. In this way they will gain an advantage of name which justly belongs to nem, and at the same time will avoid an invidious and disparaging assumption as between hemselves and the Compromise Democrats. n this way, too, they will gain an advantage n permanence; for, while other party designaions have proved transitory, Democracy alone has remained constant from generation to gen-

NEW YORK .- A meeting of the Independent Democracy of the third Congressional district have resolved on a representation at the Na-ional Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, August 11. They have laid down the follow ng platform:

No more slave-catching in the free State 2. No more traffic in the public lands.
3. The distribution of the public lands ctual settlers only, in limited quantities.

Messrs. A. G. Levy, Wm. West, and Wm. J oung, were appointed delegates; and David G. Croley, Alba Honeywell, and J. M. Spittle, vere chosen as substitutes, to go to Pittsburgh,

And, on motion, Messrs. B. F. Butler, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, David Marsh, Charles Schiff, and Wm. Rowe, were recommended as suitable persons to represent the State at large.

### MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

The Democracy of Lucas county have issued call for a Mass Convention, to protest against the action of the two Baltimore Conventions, the pledges exacted and not-unwillingly given the candidates nominated, and to app elegates to the Convention of the Independent Democracy, to be held at Pittsburgh on the 11th of August next. The People are moving.

MAJ. GEN. ROGER JONES died in this city on Thursday evening, of cholera morbus. He was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, and had filled the post of Adjutant General since 1825-upwards of a quarter of a century.

The President has appointed WM. CARR LANE to be Governor of New Mexico, in place of James S. Calhoun, deceased.

BAYNE'S PANORAMA OF A VOYAGE TO EU-ROPE, with a view of the Crystal Palace I hames Tunnel, &c., is now on exhibition a Odd Fellows' Hall. Go and see it.

RHODE ISLAND .- A Convention of the Inde endent Democracy of Rhode Island is called, meet at Providence on 20th July, "for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 11th of August next."

GEN. SCOTT AT NIAGARA.—At the earnes colicitation of many of his old companions in arms, Gen. Scott has consented to be present at the great Niagara gathering on the 27th

LOUISVILLE, July 19 .- Judge John McKin ley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city to-day, of an attack of apo-

THE NATIVE AMERICAN TICKET .- George . Washington, the candidate of the "Natives" for Vice President, declines the nomination He has written a letter, in which he states that ne will support Scott and Graham.

By the arrival of the Asia, on the 15th inst. we learn that Parliament was prorogued by the Queen. A dreadful riot had occurred at Stockport, between the Protestants and Roman Catholics. Sixty persons were carried wound-ed to the hospital, and one person was killed. A collision had occurred in the Thames beveen two vessels.

In France, fourteen persons were arrested charged with being engaged in constructing an infernal machine to kill Louis Napoleon.

MAINE.-At the Free Soil Convention Winthrop, Ezekiel Holmes was nominated as the candidate for Governor. The following nominations and appointments were made:

For Electors at Large.—Samuel Fessende
of Portland; Peter Talbot, of East Machais. Delegates at Large to the National Convention.—Seth May, of Winthrop; J. C. Woodman, of Portland; Drummond Farnsworth, o

Augusta; B. D. Peck, of Portland; Nathanie Pease, of Bridgton; Theophilus Cushing, of Frankfort. District Delegates were also chosen, and

SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION .- Montgo ry, Alabama, July 13.—The Southern Right Convention, which met here yesterday, debated till midnight a proposition for a separate or-ganization, and another proposing to support Pierce and King. After a long debate, the Convention adjourned without taking a vote. Subsequently a committee was appointed atterrogate Generals Pierce and Scott relative to their opinions on the Compromise measures the right of secession, and other points of their political faith. If either party answer in ac-cordance with the views of the Southern Rights both should prove unsatisfactory, the Committee is authorized to call another convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the

Union Convention.—Montgomery, July 13.
The Union State Convention, which met here yesterday, declined to nominate a third candidate for the Presidency, and recommend Union

WORDS ARE THINGS—THE INDEPENDENT DE
CONVENTION.

The name Democracy has a charm for the Freeman's ear. Why? Because it signifies We learn from the Green Mountain Freeman We learn from the Green Mountain Freeman It the Declaration of 1776 that Government learners at the Declaration of 1776 that Government learners are the property of the black and upon the liberty of the white man, are in sympathy with despoteinment dought to be dissolved.

9. Resolved, That we have not lost faith in the Declaration of 1776 that Government learners are the property of the black and upon the liberty of the black and upon the liberty of the white man, are in sympathy with despoteinment to be dissolved. Freeman's ear. Why? Because it signifies We learn from the Green Mountain Freeman government by the People, and implies the that it was an unusually large gathering. It says: "The acting delegates, representing nearly every portion of the State, numbered about three hundred, and were among the firmest and most intelligent men Vermont can

boast. Though a majority, perhaps, of the Convention was composed of that part of the There is a party in this country which as- Free Democracy which came from the old Liberts a right to be called the Democracy. In erty or Free Soil party, yet a large portion of ome respects this claim is well founded. This them, we were gratified to perceive, were those party, in its creeds and formularies, recognises who came from the Democratic party into the fundamental doctrine of government by union of the 31st May, 1849, and who now minthe People, namely: Equal Rights to Life, Lib- gled in the action of the Convention with the rty, and Happiness; and endeavors to realize firmness of the oldest veterans of liberty, and ese doctrines in several very important appli- instead of trying to mar, directly and cordially cations. Still this party, seeking the control of contributed to the great decision and wonderthe National Government, and finding it hard ful unanimity with which the proceedings were to obtain that control without the aid of a characterized. It seemed, indeed, to be the great special interest antagonistic in essence to unanimous determination of all present to avoid, Democracy, has been induced to waive the aprepudiate, and condemn everything which bore even the appearance of sanctioning the doings of either of the late Baltimore pro-slavery Conventions, and, whether defeat or triumph should be the result, to throw expediency to the winds,

and abide by principles."

Hon. Wm. P. Briggs was chosen temporary chairman, and P. Welch, Secretary.

The Buffalo Platform, together with the Platforms of the two late Baltimore Conventions, were read and compared by E. D. Barber, Esq., Gen. R. Fletcher, and others; when, on motion of Mr. Barber, a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, consisting of E. D. Barber, Jesse Averill, D. P. Thompson, Ryland Fletcher, M. M. Davis, Jacob Scott, and Chas.

. Kasson. On motion of J. M. Slade, Messrs. J. M. Slade acob Scott, L. Brainerd, W. A. Bates, and John West, were appointed a committee to report officers for the permanent organization

the Convention.
On motion, a committee, equal to the number of Senators in each county, was appointed, on the nomination of the delegates from the several counties, who retired separately for the purpose, to present to the Convention names suitable to be supported for Governor, Lt. Governor and Treasurer, at the ensuing election, and also a list of delegates to the National Convention of the Free Democracy at Pitts ourg, on the 11th of August next; when the Convention adjourned to 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Afternoon.—The chairman of the commit ee to report officers for the permanent organi-

zation, reported the following, who were there-upon severally appointed, viz:

President.—Hon. Wm. P. Briggs.

Vice Presidents.—Ryland Fletcher, Wm. French, R. L. Fuller, Geo. H. Page, Alonzo Pierce, George W. Bailey, P. D. Bradford, J. C. Bryant, H. H. Reynolds. Secretaries.—D. P. Thompson, G. C. Samp-son, P. Welch.

The committee appointed to select and present candidates for State officers, by their chairman, the Hon. Wm. H. French, reported the following candidates, remarking on the un-usual unanimity of the committee in reporting

For Governor.-Lawrence Brainerd, St. Al For Lieut. Governor .- William M. Pingrey.

For Treasurer.—Daniel P. Thompson, Mon-The report was accepted and unanim

confirmed by the Convention.

The same committee also reported the following as delegates to the National Convention, and they were accordingly appointed, viz:

Delegates at Large.—Titus Hutchinson, Lawrence Brainerd, Wm. Slade, Roderick Richard son, Wm. P. Briggs, Geo. W. Bailey, Ryland Fletcher, E. D. Barber, John McLean, John

Gregory, H. Needham, O. L. Shafter.

First District.—D. Roberts, jr., Harvey Steward, Jacob Scott, N. Guindon, James M. Slade,

Second District.—J. D. Bradley, Hamlin Judevine, John E. Butler.

Third District.—Wm. H. French, William

Third District.—Wm. H. French, William Blake, Austin Fuller, Wm. J. Hastings, H. H. Reynolds, Eleazer Jewett, and Austin Beecher. And the same committee made further report of the Congressional District Committees for this State, who were appointed as follows: District Committees.—1st District, D. Roberts, jr., Jacob Scott, J. M. Slade, R. R. Thrall; 2d District, Alvah Stimpson, S. M. Bigelow, O. L. Shafter, Geo. H. Paige; 3d District, C. D. Kasson, A. H. Huntington, Geo. W. Bailey. Kasson, A. H. Huntington, Geo. W. Bailey, Wm. J. Hastings, O. Wheeler. Hon. Jacob Scott introduced the following esolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Free Democracy in this State to call County Conventions immediately, and organize by appointing County and Town Committees, and adop ich measures as they may deem best calcula ted to further the principles set resolutions of this Convention.

On motion, the Hon. Wm. H. French was appointed a member of the State Committee, place of E. A. Stansbury, removed from the

And, on motion, it was voted that the State committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in the State ticket, by resig

[A series of spirited resolutions were report ed, and unanimously adopted. They will appear in next week's Era.]

## MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY

Below will be found the proceedings of meeting in Madison county, Kentucky, which indicates that the independent Democracy of that State will not fall behind her sisters i the effort to nationalize Liberty. We are informed by a person who was present, that this was one of the largest political meetings ever held in the county. Read the proceedings:

At a meeting of the Emancipationists, according to previous notice, held in Madison county, in the Court-house, in the town of Richmond, Kentucky, on the 7th of June, 1852:

On motion of Isaac Lane, Esq., W. P. More, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Dickerson Research and Courter of the Courter of erson, Esq., made secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the National Free Soil evention to be held in Cleveland on the first Wednesday of August next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President

C. M. Clay offered the following resolutions, which he discussed at length, and which were unanimously adopted by one of the largest political meetings ever held in the county.

1. Resolved, That slavery is a violation of natural right, of pure Christianity, and true Republicanium.

Republicanism.
2. Resolved, That the Emancipationists

Kentucky will use all honorable and constitu-tional means for its abolition.

3. Resolved, That the reasons which urg its overthrow in places where it now exists more strongly demand that slavery shall no enter into Territories and States now free. 4. Resolved, That every consistent Emanci

pationist in State action, must be a Free-Soile

in National action.

5. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land—the people one—and the States sovereign, so far only as it allows. That it explains its own purpose and power—its purpose, "to establish justice" and "secure the blessings of liberty," and power is nowhere given destructive of these ends.

6. Resolved, That slavery is municipal and

local to the States, and exists not by the guarantee of the Constitution, but by its sufferance—and that Congress has no right to establish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the National vessels on high seas, in the Territories, or in any place of exclusive National invisition.

7. Resolved, That we propose to lustrate the National Government from its unconstitutional participation in slavery; to nationalize Liberty, and sectionalize Slavery, as the Constitution

9. Resolved, That we have not lost lath in the Declaration of 1776, that Government legitimately exists only "by consent of and for the benefit of the governed"—that the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," are inalienable and God-given rights. But on the contrary, that faith is strengthened by the experience, that whatever pre-eminence we hold among the nations is attributable to our approximation to these avowals. That the we cannot "Compromise." But to their defence we pledge once more "our lives, our for-

ern Democracy will ever be found acting concert with them. All our troubles ha

in his writings upon our system of Slavery

be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other

transforms these into despots and those into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part

and the amor patrix of the other." \* \*
"Can the liberties of a nation be thought se

cure, when we have removed their only firm

basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That

they are not to be violated but with His wrath

I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep for

ever; that, considering numbers, nature, an

natural means only, a revolution of the whee

of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among

possible events; the Almighty has no attribut which can take side with us in such a contest.

these our suffering brethren. When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their

erality among their oppressors, or at length his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention

ion to the things of this world, and that the

are not left to the guidance of blind fatality

Thomas Jefferson never hesitated to avo

his sentiments; and we, his disciples, cannot without dishonor submit to the gag; the pledge

to resist all attempts at agitation, we cann

subscribe to. We therefore enter our protes

When a Convention calling itself Democrat

ic, so far loses sight of the principles of De-mocracy as to pledge itself and its candidates

to suppress agitation on a subject of command-ing importance, and the nominees of that Con-vention accept the pledge, we hesitate not to say that we feel bound by our allegiance to

Democratic principles to reject the pledge and its candidates. We have labored for the De-

nocracy; we have rejoiced at its triumphs, and

vancement of Democratic principles, who now

eem willing to compromise those principles for

Men change, but principles are eternal.

embled at Baltimore; but not independent of

the sacred principles of Democracy, which are enshrined in the hearts of the American

people; independent, as regards submission to

the insolent demands of the Slave Power, but

willing and desirous to co-operate in all efforts

to establish and make permanent the great principles upon which the Republic was origi-nally founded.

But, some may ask, as you repudiate the

platform adopted at Baltimore, upon what plat-form do you stand? The question is pertinent,

and easily answered. The Mass Convention

of Independent Democrats which met at Buffalo

ordained the Constitution of the United States

in order to establish justice, promote the gen-

eral welfare, and secure the blessings of Live erty; but expressly denied to the General Gov-ernment all constitutional power to deprive

due legal process; that Congress has no more power to make a slave than it has to make a

king; that it is the duty of the Federal Govern-

ment to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of Slavery, where-

ever that Government has constitutional au-

thority to legislate on that subject, and is thus

responsible for its existence; that we will have

o more Slave States and no Slave territory

of the Federal Government, the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the elec-tion, so far as practicable, of all civil officers;

free grants of land to actual settlers on our

public lands, and the abolition of the national

To this we may add the resolutions adopted

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the

sentiment expressed by the late Democratic National Convention, 'that the Federal Gov-

enment is one of limited powers, derived solely

from the Constitution; and the grants of powe

made therein ought to be strictly construed by

"Resolved, That Congress possesses no au-thority whatever to legislate for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, such legislation

being a dangerous encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a clear violation of their

eserved rights, and, in the form which it has

sumed in the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, re-

ougnant to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the senti-ments of the civilized world. We therefore de-

"Resolved, That any future acquisition of ter-ritory by the United States, whether by pur-

chase, treaty, conquest, or otherwise, ought to be and must be upon the fundamental condi-tion that Slavery shall be wholly and forever

excluded from such territory.
"Resolved, That the Constitution vests in

and remove obstructions from navigable rivers

and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise

that power WHENEVER SUCH IMPROVEMENT

ARE NECESSARY FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE OR

FOR THE PROTECTION AND FACILITY OF COM-MERCE with foreign nations or among the

tates.
"Resolved, That the public lands of the United

"Resolved, That every nation has a right to

choose its own Government and arrange its own affairs, and any foreign interference with that

Here, then, we take our stand. Were the

question one merely about men, we should be silent. A great principle is about to be strick-en down, and necessity, not choice, compels us to indicate our position.

congress the power to open and repair harbors,

mand its immediate and total repeal.

ous to exercise doubtful

ers; and, therefore

by the Independent Democracy of Massachusetts, at their recent Convention at Worcester.

that we demand cheap postage for the peopl a retrenchment of the expenses and patronag

laveholding support.

against it.

\* "But we must wait with patien

that these liberties are the gift of God?

says:
"With what execration should the states

without losing our respect for the

making adhesion thereto a test of Democracy. Such being the case, we cannot by any act of ours support Gen. Pierce for the Presiden-10. Resolved, That we are neither lawless destructives nor mad anarchists. But believing that judicious progression is the true conserva-tism, we are the friends still of law—of the principles which constitute the Democracy. To do so, would be to emulate the conduct of the enterprising individual who marriage tie-the family relation-the right of property—of home—of country—of Christianity; and because we are the friends of all undertook to perform Shakspeare's play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy these, we are the enemies of Slavery.

11. Resolved, That we have not nor do we

intend to make Slavery or Emancipation "a hobby to ride down" all other interests; but on the contrary, we are the advocates of man's highest civilization—the perfect development of his physical, moral, and mental nature; and we will incorporate into our platform, in conjunction with the leading idea, "Liberty and opportunity to all," such principles and politics as will effect these ends.

12. Resolved, That among these are: The universal education of the People, as a duty which Government owes its subjects. By State and National action, so far as practicable, to secure to each family a home. More equitably to establish the legal rights of women. A ju dicious tariff upon foreign imports for revenue purposes, discriminating in favor of home pro-ducts and manufactures. Improvement of riv-ers and harbors by the General Government interior and by the seaboard, when of national interest. And lastly, the protection of labor against capital, by the avoidance of legal mocopolies, and the encouragement of co-oper

tive associations.

13. Resolvid, That in order to carry out the measures, we recommend a permanent State

ness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and, by diffusing a light and lib 14. Resolvel, That eight persons-C. M. Clay Harrison Burnam, I. Lane, Isaac Jett, Jonatha Howard, Turner Clarke, H. Doolin, and W. N Ramsay—be constituted a central committee of correspondence, with powers to appoint sub-committees in the several counties; establish a journal for the vindication of our principles, and do any other act proper to be done in the premises: the chairman and one member constituting a quorum.

15. Resolvel, That W. P. Moore, J. H. Raw lings, John Rinnard, L. McWilliams, Irvine Stapp, Sion Rimbrel, J. S. Golden, T. Coyle, N. Newby, Whit Moody, J. H. Harris, Al. Cornelison, R. Clarke, W. A. Coffey, Z. E. Bush, be appointed delegates from Madison county to the National Free Soil Convention, to be assembled at Clarked Object, when the first West. sembled at Clereland, Ohio, on the first Wed nesday in August next, and that the other counties in the State be recommended to do the

16. Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting and their resolutions be published, at our expense, in the Weckly Messenger, the to separate from those of our brethren with whom we have heretofore acted for the ad-Louisville Journal and Democrat, and in the Free Soil paper at Washington, (the National Era.)

W. P. Moore, Chairman. is for no slight cause that we now take a stand as Independent Democrats, independent of the platform adopted by the politicians who as-

JAMES DICKERSON, Secretary. [We learn that an electoral ticket will run in Kentucky, pledged to support the nominees of the Pittsburgh Convention.

#### ADDRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To the Independent Democracy of the U. State Fellow Democrats: "Principles, not men, we have been taught to regard as a funds mental article of the Democratic creed—an adherence to which is required in all emergen-cies, under all circumstances, and under what ever disguises an abandonment of principle

may assume. It was an adherence to this course of action which made the Democracy a fixed fact in the history of this nation, and crowned it with and honor. Democracy opposes se alism, partial legislation, and injustice, and maintains the right of all men to Liberty and

Equality before the laws. The right of free discussion on bearing upon the well-being and happiness o the people, have especially been insisted upon by the fathers of the Democratic faith, as an essential element in securing the happiness of

the people.
The "Alien and Sedition Laws" were justly odious to the Democrats of a former day-thone because it violated the rights of foreigners, and the other because it prohibited the peopl to speak or write anything derogatory of th vernment. The latter law was disregarded, treated as a nullity and an insult and was speedily expunged from the Statute Book. Privilege and monopoly, in various shape have since presented themselves for the san

tion of the American people; but they have aniformly been driven from the field, abashed m the field, abashed and disappointed. The latest development of this combination threatens to be the most formidable of all the efforts made by the advo cates of class legislation. It comes to us clothed in an angel's garb—in the garb of Democracy; and would fain deceive the people to obey its mandates, and enthrone its candidates as the true representatives of Democratic principles. The Convention which met at Baltimore on the 2d of June last, presented as its Compromise all the departments and agents of the Govern-ment; and that it is inexpedient and dangerandidates, FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hamp-

Alabama, for Vice President.

Without dwelling upon the character of the gentlemen selected to fill the highest offices in the gift of the Republic, let us consider the principles promulgated by the Convention, adherence to which is made the test of Democracy They resolved to "abide by and adhere to faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included;" and further,

"That the Democratic party will aresist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." This pledge to stop agitation is as preposter-ous as it is wicked. It is a vile attempt to gag the mouths of freemen, and to interdict the freedom of speech. Was it for this our fathers passed through a seven years' war of blood and arnage, to give force and efficacy to their an declaration that "all men are created equal"—that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit Happiness?" Shall we, their sons, endorse our acquiescence so wicked an imputation upon our manhood and ancestry? Every holy feel-

abmission to such a pledge.

Agitation! Without it, the ocean would! but a stagnant pool, spreading miasma and disease over the world. Agitation! All nature around us is one extensive system of agi tation, almost endlessly diversified; and the bosoms of Democrats are no exception to the rule. The promulgation of such a pledge has stirred up such an agitation within the breasts of independent Democrats as will teach the advocates of class legislation that they have

gone a step too far.

We have no controversy with our Souther We have no controversy with our Southern brethren. We grant them all their constitutional rights; but when they attempt to gag the mouths of independent Democrats, and prohibit them from discussing any subject intimately connected with the happiness of the people and the perpetuity of the Republic, candor, no less than justice, requires that we should indicate our position. We cannot stand upon any such platform.

We love the principles of Democracy, recognising as it does the brotherhood of the race, and the equality of all mankind as regards the rights of all men before the law; but when the advocates of a gigantic monopoly combine to-

we therefore call upon the Independent Democracy throughout the land to rally in support of the principles of the Democratic faith. They are worthy of your cordial support. Be not deceived by vain words, or by the deceptive rallying cries of those who, having usurped the control of the organization of the Democratic party, now seek to influence you to endorse their Compromise platform, and thus stultify yourselves by declaring against the national principle of Freedom, and in favor of the sectional institution of Slavery. advocates of a gigantic monopoly combine to-gether, and seek to make Liberty sectional and sery national, to deny to freemen the right appears their thoughts, and exact a pledge ional institution of Slavery.

We reiterate the truth that Freedom

We reiterate the truth that Freedom 18 Ivational, and was designed to be so by the founders of the Republic. Shall Independent Democrats basely desert the principles which they sought to establish at so great an expense of blood and treasure? We will not, we cannot believe it. And, thus believing, we cordially and cornestly request you to unite with us in who support it.

Mr. Pierce, the nominee for President, in his adopted by the Convention, not because it is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment."

Mr. King, the nominee of the Compromise Democrats for Vice President, is no less explicit. In a letter written by him on the 26th July, 1851, to C. H. Donaldson, he was peculiarly bitter upon independent Democrats, and declared that "so long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend themselves to the advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, and make common cause with the infamous agriculture. as to form a Slave State out of the southern portion of it, and the Slavery propagandi are active and untiring in their exertions extend the institution in other quarters. Under these circumstances, we trust no apology needed for the earnestness with which we address you. The feeling of Liberty is not dead n American bosoms, the love of Democracy make common cause with the infamous agita tors and Abolitionists, no portion of the South not extinct among the people; we therefore appeal with confidence from the Politicians o have betrayed the principles of Democracy at the behest of sectional interest, to the pure and undefiled National feelings of the PEOPLE arisen from the extraordinary conduct of those professing Democrats," &c. Thus exhibiting his devotion to the rankest Sectionalism, and

In the present crisis, we cannot hesitate the course we should pursue. To hesitate now, would be to betray the cause of Democracy cause dear to our hearts, a cause worthy the deepest devotion and the noblest exertion of every friend of the Rights of Man. To falter ow would be base betrayal.

Let, then, the friends of Independent Democ racy come to the Convention which is to mret at Pittsburgh on the 11th of August next, and by a united and vigorous effort place a man in nomination who shall inspire our friends with confidence, and there speak in a voice poten-tial in favor of Freedom for the nation. Let every Independent Democrat solemnly declare, in the language of Col. Benton, "Party machinery never did, and never shall, make me dishonor myself."

worthy to be acted on.
Submission now will embolden the friends of Monopoly and the advocates of Class Legislation to make new demands for compliance with their wishes, and new manacles will be formed to fetter and bind the Democracy to the car of an insolent Despotism.

Resistance now is not only a duty, but a failure to resist will class us with the cent" Democracy of France, which has be the scorn and contempt of the world by its base betrayal of the Rights of Man. Agite suppressed in France, Freedom of speech is ignored, the liberty of the press is a mockery In that unhappy land, Independence is a crime the working of an overruling Providence, and and is punished by proscription and banishment from home and country. Shall we permit a similar stagnation to prevail in the United States? Let an indignant NEVER! hope that that is preparing the deliverance of tears shall have involved Heaven itself in darkbe the response.

By order: A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary.

Editors throughout the United States are reuested to copy this address

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15. Mr. Bright presented the credentials of the on. David Merriwether, a Senator appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to fill the vacany occasioned by the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, till September next, when the term of Mr. Dixon, elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Clay's resignation, will commence. Mr. Merriwether was then sworn. Mr. Douglas moved to refer the credentials

o the Judiciary Committee, he expressing a loubt wether the Governor had any power to make such an appointment. Several Senators expressed similar opinions. Mr. Butler opposed the reference till ime as the question was raised as to Mr. M.'s right to a seat. The motion to refer was then

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the resolution of he House fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress on the 16th of August was taken up. He moved to amend it by striking out

6th and inserting 30th of August. After a long debate, this motion was reject--yeas 22, nays 22. The resolution was then ostponed for a week.

The House amendments to the Deficiency

bill except three were concurred in.

A bill authorizing the raising of mounted rangers to protect Texas, Oregon, New Mexico, nd California, from Indian depredations, was

#### aken up and ordered to be engrossed. Senate then adjourne FRIDAY, JULY, 16. The Senate ordered to a third reading thirty

in August, 1848, resolved "that our fathers The Senate then adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, JULY 19. A private bill was taken up and passed. Mr. James gave notice of a bill to amend the act relative to appraisements of imported any person of life, liberty, or property, without goods, and to prevent fraud in the valu

The bill is understood to be one making the market value in the United States of the imported article as the valuation upon which du-

Mr. Mason introduced a resolution request ing the President to communicate to the Senate all correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Mexico in regard to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee; also, all correspondence relative to the proposed treaties on the subject. The Deficiency bill was taken up. On mo-

tion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate insisted on its amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the pay members, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera

# ion of Executive business, and at 3 o'clock

The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore reported, granting the right of way and a portion of the Public Lands to Alabama and Florida, to aid in the construction of railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, and across the peninsula to some point on the

A motion was made to lay the bill upon the table, but it did not prevail—yeas 75, nays 81; and it was then referred to the Committee of

the Whole on the state of the Union. The House then proceeded to the considera-tion of the bill, reported yesterday by Mr. Gorman from the Committee on Printing, proposing to repeal the contract law, provide he immediate election of a public each House, fix the prices to be paid-Congress to furnish the white paper—and a joint Committee to be appointed to superintend the printing, and adopt such measures as may be de necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution thereof.

Several amendments were proposed: when the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to the con-

sideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The House adjourned. FRIDAY, JULY 16.

The Senate bill providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The private calendar was then taken up, and those bills to which no objection was made were passed. The following was ordered to a States should be held as a trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, without charge, to actual settlers. reading-bill for the relief of Thomas

Pember. A large number were objected to and passed over.

The House then went into Committee on the affairs, and any foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and which they should endeavor by all proper means to prevent; especially is it the duty of free nations to protest against and prevent the intervention of despots to suppress republican or constitutional Governments." Indian appropriation bill, when Mr. Giddings recounted the history of the Florida war, and complained that seventy or a hundred negroes claiming to be free, were seized and sold into

slavery by the Government. Further debate ensued, when, without act ing upon the bill, the Committee rose.

The House then took up the Deficiency bill and, after discussion, receded from the amend ments to which the Senate refused its assent nd disagreed to that of the Senate appropri ating fifty thousand dollars for per diem compensation and mileage of Senators, Represent atives, and Delegates. The vote stood—year 42, nays 97. The bill must now go to the Sen-

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 17. Mr. Mace, of Indiana, submitted a bill au-thorizing the admission of railroad iron free of duty, which was read a first and second time. Mr. Dean, of New York, moved to lay the bill on the table; and Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania called for the yeas and nays, which having been taken, the motion prevailed—yeas 88, nays 69.

A motion having failed to go into Cor

of the Whole on the private calandar, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Indian appropriation bill.

The Committee rose before the bill was d

posed of, and the House adjourned. [The proceedings in the House on Monday ave been crowded out.]

#### DOCUMENT FOR THE CAMPAIGN. FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

n Act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven undred and ninety-three

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repesentatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are author-zed to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing, the same, under and by virtue of the thirtythird section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine. entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take deposiions of witnessess in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States: and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon ommissioners appointed by the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exer-cise and discharge all the powers and duties

conferred by this act.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the su-perior courts of each organized Territory of the Inited States, shall from time to time enlarge he number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the

duties imposed by this act.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concur-rent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certif cates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have

escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants precepts issued under the provisions of this ac shal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claim ant, by the circuit or district court for the dis trict of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions under this act, should such fugitive es cape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full val ue of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped and the better to enable the said commissi when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby author ized and empowered, within their counties, re spectively, to appoint, in writing, under their ands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrant shall run and be executed by said officers any

where in the State within which they are

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when

a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore

or shall hereafter escape into another State or

Territory of the United States, the person of

persons to whom such service or labor may b due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be execu ted, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive per son, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon sat isfactory proof being made, by deposition o affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administr an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and de-liver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Terriory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent of attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circum stances of the case, to take and remove such fu gitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as afore-said. In no trial or hearing, under this act, shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitives to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation o uch person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other per SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That any

erson who shall knowingly and willingly ob struct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her; or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service of labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person of persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person act enti-stice and

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That the ers, and That the enlarge

That the e concurhe circuit es in their ior courts ctively, in lory proof State or may have I. That it

rrants and of this act any mar-ceive such ered, or to xecute the ach claimst of such deputy, or der the prougitive esrshal shall prosecuted he full valive, in the e escaped : nissioners, heir duties ty with the by author ounties, re-under their sons, from em in the

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be execuugitive per-from some issioners ct, or counarresting pefore such ose duty it d upon sat position or certified by or by other nd certified f the peace, the laws of caped, with ther authorthe proper service o service or resaid, and agent or atate or Territed, with auher agent of orce and reove such fu or Territory aped as afore-ader this act, d fugitive b ned shall be on or persons re such fugiom which h lestation rocess issued

or other per ed. That any willingly obor, either with shall rescue or rom service or claimant, his ther person or esaid, when so son was a fugitive from service or labor as afore-said, shall, for either of said offences, be sub-ject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dol-lars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of crim-inal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way o civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district

or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowe to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugi-tive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceed-ings are before a commissioner, he shall be en-titled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners, for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or

they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugi-tive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of

such commissioner or not.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such cerificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty f the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney.

And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury

of the United States.

SEC. 10. And he it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape thereform, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon, the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient cer-tainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record, of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, comup to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Terand transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as

record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its ab-sence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in Speaker of the House of Representatives WILLIAM R. KING, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, September 18, 1850. MILLARD FILLMORE

requiring the production of a transcript of such

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVEN TION.

I. Resolved, That the American Democrac place their trust in the intelligence, the pa-triotism, and the discriminating justice of the

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a dis-tinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, and which conceives no imposture too mo strous for the public credulity.

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of few reconstructions. faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suf-

limited powers, derived solely from the Consti-tution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Covernment, the power to com-

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country dangerous to our republican ests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country

within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legis-lation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility,

n all business pursuits.
7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indis-pensable for the safety of the funds of the Gov-

ernment and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from

our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all ef-forts of the Abolitionists or others, made to in-duce Congress to interfere with questions of duce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend

of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing proposiion covers and was intended to embrace the tion covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measurer settled by the last Congress, "the act for re claiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so change ed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. Resolved, That the Democratic party will

resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the pub lic lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to

the Constitution.

VII. Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualifie reto power, by which he is enabled, under re to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting

system of general internal improvements.

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or that it adopts those principles as constituting e of the main foundations of ite and is resolved to carry them out in their ob

vious meaning and import.
IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given " aid and comfort to

the enemy."

X. Resolved, That we rejoice at the restora tion of friendly relations with our sister Repub-lic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congrat-ulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States " indemni y for the past, and security for the future."

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the conditio

of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of thi country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclu sive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and com promises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and up and the Union as it shall be, in the full expan sion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

#### From the National Era of June 17. MR. PIERCE AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVI MENT.

MENT.

Mr. Pierce voted, when in Congress, to respect the right of petition as exercised by the Abolitionists. In 1837, when, after having served his State in the House of Representatives, he had taken his seat as a member of the United States Sonate, he voted to receive, in the usual manner, a petition asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took the same ground with Mr. Adams, as to the propriety of the abolition of slavery in the District, but declared that "he would give no vote which might be construed into a denial of the right of petition." That was a time when the influence of slavery was in the ascendant, when it was the fashion to tose back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented them, and it required some courage in a politician of the Democratic school to confront and defy the imperious demand of the South, that all memorials and applications of this nature should be rigidly excluded from the notice of Congress. The right to ask for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia is now admitted; but Franklin Pierce, whatever be his opinions respecting the Compromise, was one of the earliest to assert it.

Mr. Pierce will be as much surprised as Mr. Orr of South Carolina to learn that he has ever

Orr of South Carolina to learn that he has ever stood opposed to any of the imperious demands of the South. Our friends of the Evening

of the South. Our friends of the Evening Post have derived their information from a very partial record, as we shall now show.

Mr. Pierce entered Congress in 1833. Monday, February 2d, 1835, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of several petitions and memorials from sundry citizens of the State of New York, one of which was signed by eight hundred ladies, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, presented by Mr. Dickson. The war on the right of petition was at this time about commencing, but Mr. Dickson was allowed to speak in behalf of the passage of the petition; and, at the close of his remarks, he moved to refer the papers to a select committee.

May, John Quincy Adams, yea.—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 2, from p. 1,966 to 2,077.

February 15, 1836, Mr. Pierce obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He read from an Abolition paper an article making severe strictures upon his speech of a former day, in which he had said that not one in five hundred of his constituents was in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District. He denous of the payers a partial record, as we shall now show.

Mr. Pierce entered Congress in 1833. Monday, February 25, 1836, Mr. Pierce obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He read from an Abolition paper an article making severe strictures upon his speech of a former day, in which he had said that not one in five hundred of his constituents was in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District. He denous can be a provent a provent and the suppers of the State of New York, one of which was signed by eight hundred bales, praying the abolition of slavery in the District. He denous can be selected to make a personal explanation. He read from an Abolition paper an article making severe strictures upon his speech of a former day, in which he had said that not one in five hundred of his constituents was in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District. He denous can have a provent a prove

select committee.

Mr. Chinn did not mean " to disturb the

Wednesday, December 16, 1835, Mr. Fair-field presented a petition from 172 women, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in this District, and moved it be laid upon the table. Mr. Slade moved that it be printed. The question was taken on the first motion, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 180, nays 31—the South, with its Northern allies, including Franklin Pierce, young yea, John Q. Adams and his friends and

ding Franklin Pierce, voting yea, John Q. Adams and his friends, nay.

Mr. Vanderpoel moved to lay the motion to print on the table; and this motion prevailed—yeas 169, nays 49—Franklin Pierce again voting in the affirmative, with the Slaveholders.—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part

, p. 1,965. Friday, December 18, 1835, a protracted debate sprung up in the House, on the presenta-tion of a petition by Mr. Jackson of Massachu-setts, praying the abolition of slavery in the District.

The work of petitioning on the subject of

The work of petitioning on the subject of slavery had now fairly commenced. Up to this time, the usual mode of getting rid of the petitions had been by laying them upon the table without debate. This prevented their consideration, and excluded all agitation. But a few Southern men of extreme views, incensed by what they regarded assaults upon the peculiar institution, or determined to open the door for sectional controversy, for the sake of embarrassing the Administration or promoting Discussion, determined upon a more violent course of procedure. The presentation of the petition by Mr. Jackson was used as an occasion. Mr. Hammond of South Carolina moved that it be rejected; Mr. Garland of Virginia, that it be laid upon the table. A rambling conversation followed, upon points of order. At last, for the purpose of getting at the question of rejection, Mr. Hammond and his friends agreed to have the petition considered, and Mr. Garland withlrew his motion to lay upon the table. It was mmediately renewed by Mr. Beardsley of New York. The House became again perplexed with points of order, until Mr. Thomas of Maryland, to relieve the members who had voted for consideration from their difficules, moved to reconsider the motion by which the House had agreed to consider the petition.

A most exciting debate followed. Some of the

Southern members avowed that they desired gitation, for the purpose of being able to vindicate their institutions; some deprecated agi-tation; all denounced it; and they were sustained by the Northern allies of the Slave Power who abused the anti-slavery men, and were wi ling to go all lengths for the suppression of agitation, so that they might be spared the danger-ous task of an undisguised denial of the right of petition. For himself, Mr. Beardsley said, was ready to give a direct vote upon the peition, a vote that should mark the opinion of the House upon the character of such petitions, by saying affirmatively that they would not consider it. "If that would meet the views of honorable gentlemen, he was willing to modify his motion to lay on the table, and to move that he House would not consider the petition, or would reject its prayer; although laying it on the table, he thought, was equivalent to either

of the modifications indicated."

Mr. Mason of Virginia hoped that the genleman from New York would so modify his motion that they could have a direct vote on rejecting the petition. "If the House is prepared to decide upon the principle of the petition, why not reject it at once? To refer the petition is an act of supererogation, which can do no good, and will do much mischief." He house the House would reconsider and then noned the House would reconsider, and then it once refuse to consider the petition, or re-

FRANKLIN PIERCE hoped the motion to re consider would be withdrawn, and that Mr. Beardsley would so far modify his motion "as o meet the approbation of all who are most sensitive upon this agitating question;" " and he rose to add his request to the suggestion made by his friend from Virginia," [Mr. Mason.] He was anxious for a direct vote upon the question; he could not bear that any impu-tation should restupon the North in consequence of the misguided and fanatical zeal of a few comparatively few," &c.

The motion to reconsider was laid upon the table—yeas 119, navs 72.

lay the petition on the table, so as to get rid of debate and excitement, the question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 95, nays 121. Those who voted yea were the conservative men of the South, and their Northern allies those who voted *nay* were the extreme men of the South, who wished to force an undisguised denial of the right of petition, and the true friends of the right of petition, who were intent upon putting an end to the policy by which that right had been practically nullified, while technically recognised. As might have been expected, John Quincy Adams voted nay, and

during its progress, the fact was brought to the notice of the House that a similar petition, presented that very day by Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts, had through inadvertence been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Patton moved to reconsider this vote; and then the whole subject went over till the following Monday, the House ad-

ourning till that day.

Monday, December 21st, it was again taken up, and after debate, the majority being unable to agree upon any more summary mode of pro-ceeding, a motion to lay upon the table the petition, and all motions in relation to it, prevailed—yeas 140, nays 76—the South generally and its Northern allies, including Franklin PIERCE, voting yea, John Quincy Adams and his friends, with a few Southerners hostile to

any kind of indirection, voting nay. Mr. Owens had previously sent to the Chai

the following resolutions:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress:

"That in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without reading."

He now moved that the rules be suspended. to enable him to offer these resolutions. The motion was lost—yeas 100, nays 115—FRANK-

LIN PIERCE voting with the Slaveholders, yea, John Quincy Adams and his friends, nay. Mr. Patton of Virginia called up his motion to reconsider the motion by which a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District had

for the abolition of slavery in the District had been referred; and thereupon a fierce debate arose on the general question of slavery, (occupying three days,) in the course of which the Northern view of the subject was presented at length and with great ability by Wm. Slade. The question of reconsideration was decided on the 23d in the affirmative—yeas 148, nays 61—the South and its Northern allies, with Franklin Pierce, voting yea, and John Quincy Adams and his friends, nay.

The petition and motion to commit were then summarily laid upon the table—yeas 144, nays 67—Franklin Pierce voting, as before, nay, John Quincy Adams, yea.—Gales & Sea-

nay, John Quincy Adams, yea.—Gales & Sea-ton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 2, from p. 1,966 to

February 8, 1836, the resolution of Mr. Pinck-February 8, 1836, the resolution of Mr. Pinckney was adopted, for raising a select committee, to which were referred all papers relating to the subject of slavery, and which was instructed to report that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in the States, and ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia. The resolution was divided, and Franklin Pierce voted in the affirmative on every part of the instructions.—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 2, p. 2,502. select committee.

Mr. Chinn did not mean "to disturb the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, while recognising it in form by receiving to the subject of slavery in the States purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherinh the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equal-

ity of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary extends in the constitution of size of the constitution of the printed.

Among the affirmative votes is that of Frank. In Pierce.—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. Xii, Part 1, p. 1,141.

Among the affirmative votes is that of Frank. In Pierce still declipance of the motion was to lay the question was then taken on the first of Mr. Patton's resolutions, and decided in the necessary extends and the slave trade in this District, and moved it be laid upon the table, thereby virtually refusing to vote.

The question was then taken on the first of Mr. Pierce voting yea, with the South, John Quincy Adams and his triends, nay. The effect of the motion was to lay the question was then taken on the first of the motion of slavery and the slave trade in this District, and moved it be laid upon the table, thereby virtually refusing to option on the table, thereby virtually refusing to vote.

The question was then taken on the first of the motion was also lost the printed.

May 18, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, from the select of the motion was also lost the printed.

Nay 18, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, from the select of the motion was also lost the printed.

Nay 18, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, from the select of the motion was also lost the printed.

Nay 18, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, from the select of the motion was also lost the printed of th

committee on the subject, made a report con-cerning the disposition of papers relating to the question of slavery, concluding with the followng resolutions:

"Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitu-tional authority to interfere in any way with the in-stitution of slavery in any of the States of this Con-

stitution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

"Resolved. That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatsoever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon."—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 3, p. 3,758.

Various motions were made, and points of

Various motions were made, and points of order raised, and the subject went over to the next day, when a hot discussion took place, a few extreme men from the South objecting to he resolutions, because they did not assert explicitly the absence of constitutional power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District. The morning hour expired before any question was taken; and the subject did not again come up till the 25th, when, after a long speech from a Southern member, the gag was applied in the shape of the previous question, Mr. Adams struggling in vain to be heard, and the main question was ordered to be put—yeas 109, nays
89—FRANKLIN PIERCE voting with the South.
Points of order were raised by the friends of
free discussion, but they were overruled by the Chair, and, on an appeal, his decision was sustained by the usual vote—Franklin Pierce

voting in the affirmative.

The first resolution was generally agreed to;
the second, by a vote of 132 to 45; the third, by a vote of 117 to 68—FRANKLIN PIERCE in both cases voting yea, with the South and its allies, and Mr. Adams and his friends, nay. A

ames, and Mr. Adams and ms trends, may. A few extreme Southern men refused to vote for the reason assigned above.—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 4, pp. 4,031, 4,054.

This was the first gag law on the subject of petitions adopted in Congress; Mr. Pierce was a member of the select committee that prepared and reported it; and he gave his influence and votes for it in all its stages, until it was adopted by the House; and in a debate in the Senate, December, 1837, he publicly seconds that he had consumed following the senates. avowed that he had concurred fully in the sen-

exowed that he had concurred unly in the sentiments of Mr. Pinckney's report, and further examination had confirmed him in his opinion.—Congressional Globe, Vol. vi, p. 37.

The report contained a long and elaborate argument against the abolition of slavery in the District, (on the grounds that it would be a violation of good first prouds and ordered the interlation of good faith, would endanger the interests of Maryland and Virginia, would be a blow aimed at the institution of slavery in the South; and also an argument against emancipation even by the States, as fraught with most mis chievous consequences.—Appendix to Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 4, p. 104. In all this, Mr. Pierce declared his entire con

urrence.
December 26, 1836, Mr. Adams presented abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. In reply to a question by Mr. Pickens, the Speaker said that the rule adopted at the last session, for the disposition of all such petitions, expired with the session A motion was immediately made to lay it upon the table, and it prevailed—yeas 116, nays 36— FRANKLIN PIERCE among the yeas, Quincy Adams among the nays.—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 1, p. 1,156.

Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 1, p. 1,156.
January 9, 1837, Mr. Adams presented a similar petition; Mr. Glascock of Georgia objected to its reception; Mr. Parks moved to lay the question of reception on the table, and this motion prevailed—yeas, 130, nays 69. We do not find the names recorded, but it is fair to presume that Mr. Pierce voted in the affirmative, from the fact that he had voted officers. tively on an identical motion made by Mr. Davis on the preliminary question in relation to

the reception of a petition presented by Mr. Adams, February 3, 1836. The Speaker said that the effect of this motion was to arrest the action of the House on the petition, and not to lay it upon the table. other words, the House refused to receive it .- Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 1, p. 1,316.

The same day, Mr. Adams presented anothe Anti-Slavery petition, and the question was put directly on its reception. The Northern allies The motion to lay upon the table having failed, Mr. Hammond moved that said petition be, and the same is hereby, rejected. The debate then proceeded with great animation, and during its progress, the fact was brought to the notice of the Hermannian and the same side with the sam without debate or consideration-yeas 156, nays 50-FRANKLIN PIERCE voting with the yeas, John Quincy Adams with the nays.— Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part-1,

p. 1,320. ). 1,520. January 16, 1837, several petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District were presented; the question of reception was raised in every case, and laid upon the table—the Speaker deciding that the effect of the proceeding was to suspend all action, and leave the petition exactly where it was. We have no record of the yeas and nays in these cases; but Mr. Pierce doubtless voted as

ne had previously done. January 18, 1837, the House, under the screw of the previous question, adopted, on motion of Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, the gag rule of the last session, reported by the select committee, of which Mr. Pierce was a member, and in the report of which he entirely concurred. It was adopted by a similar vote to that given for it at he last session .- Gales & Seaton's Register,

the last session.—Gates & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 2, p. 1,412.

February 6, 1837, Mr. Adams rose, and said he held in his hand a paper, on which, before it was presented, he desired to have the decision of the Speaker. It was a petition from twenty, two persons declaring themselves to he twenty-two persons declaring themselves to be slaves. He wished to know whether the Speaker considered such a petition as coming within the rules of the House. The reader of the debates in Congress, when

Mr. Adams was struggling against fearful odds for the maintenance of the right of petition, will recollect what then took place. The Hous was shaken as with a tempest. Although Mr.
Adams had not presented the petition, retaining it in his possession, declining even to send it to the Speaker's chair till he had obtained the decision of the Speaker as to whether, if presented, it would come within the rule, the Slaveholding members, blinded by their indignation grown was to speaker of pression and nation, gave way to excesses of passion, and introduced one resolution after another, with a view to inflict punishment on the venerable man for an act he had not committed. Several

man for an act he had not committed. Several days were spent in this insensate attempt to crush the defender of the right of petition, and it was with extreme difficulty he obtained the floor to correct the gross misrepresentations of his adversaries and vindicate his conduct.

At last, they agreed to urge the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Patton of Virginia:

"Resolved, That any member who shall hereafter present to the House any petition from the slaves of this Union, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the Southern States, and unfriendly to the Union.

"That the Hon. John Quincy Adams having solemnly disclaimed all design of doing anything disrespectful to the House, in the inquiry he made of the Speaker as to the petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not hereafter to present the petition to the House, being of opinion that it ought not to be presented: therefore all further proceedings in regard to his conduct do now cease."

It was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but Mr. Adams and his friends keenly felt that, after all the vindictive assaults upon him, without opportunity having been allowed him for defence, this would be a disposition of the subject highly unjust. They voted against the motion, as did the Southern members, who were anxious to have an expression of opinion on the transaction: the motion sion of opinion on the transaction; the motion failed—but Mr. PIERCE did not vote at all. He would not vote to give Mr. Adams a chance to be heard; he would not vote against any of his Southern friends.

February 9, the subject being still under discussion, the motion to get rid of the subject by laying it on the table was again made, and

abolition of Slavery, and they were also un-willing to define in advance the kind of pun-ishment a member deserved who should pre-sent an Anti-Slavery petition from slaves, Mr. Pierce, we presume, agreed with these; for on the 11th, we find him moving to reconsider the vote by which that resolution had been rejected—the purpose being to modify it. It was reconsidered—yeas 145, nays 48—and then modified to see to good.

"Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the People of the United States by the Constitution."

After a great deal more discussion and de-nunciation, in the course of which Mr. Adams was threatened by Waddy Thompson with an indictment by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, his adversaries, failing in their attempt to censure him, settled down upon the ollowing resolutions:

"An inquiry having been made by an honorable momber from Massachusetts, whether a paper which he held in his hand, purporting to be a petition from certain slaves, and declaring themselves slaves, came within the order of the House of the 18th of January, and the said paper not having been received by the Speaker, he stated that in a case, so extraordinary and novel he would take the advice and consent of the House:

"Resolved, That this House cannot receive the said petition without disregarding its own dignity the

"Resolved, That this House cannot receive the said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the South and West, and the Constitution of the United States. "Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the People of the United States by the Constitution."

The first resolution was passed—yeas 160.

nays 38; the second also-yeas 162, nays 18-

Franklin Pierce in both instances voting yea, John Quincy Adams, nay!—Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 2, pp. 1,587 to 1,734.
We have completed the record of Mr. Pierce in the House. It demonstrates that, during the time he held a seat in the House of Representatives here. sentatives, he was an earnest, thorough, con-sistent opponent of Anti-Slavery agitation and Anti-Slavery discussion; that he was constant-ly arrayed against Mr. Adams, the illustrious champion of the right of petition; that, while recognising the technical right of petition, he miformly voted virtually to abrogate it; that when the Slaveholders attempted to crush Mr. Adams, and with him the hope of free discussion in the House, he would not vote so as to secure that venerable man a fair hearing; in

supporter of the Slaveholding Interest.
In the year 1837, Mr. Pierce became a member of the United States Senate. Following him thither, we shall find that he continued to pursue the same line of policy in relation to the Slavery Question. He took his stand by the side of Mr. Calhoun, and stood by him in his efforts to suppress Anti-Slavery agitation

a word, that he was the unwavering ally and

and discussion.

December 18, 1837, Mr. Wall presented: petition from Anti-Slavery ladies in New Jersey, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Hubbard moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr. Clay was in favor of a reference, and a report against the prayer of the petition, with a view to quieting excite-ment. Mr. Calhoun wished by summary measures to meet the question at once. As the action of Mr. PIERCE in this case has been the subject of misapprehension with our friends of the *Evening Post*, we shall fully explain it. His whole course in the House had proved him an unrelenting opponent of Anti-Slavery disan unrelenting opponent of Anti-Slavery discussions and petitions; and he had uniformly sustained all gag-resolutions on the subject. But, while violating the right of petition in effect, he had been politic enough to respect it in form. This course he continued in the Senate. On this occasion he was in favor of receiving the petition, and then of getting rid of it in any way best calculated to defeat its object and prevent agitation. He did not wish left and other advocates of what are play. We have presented the record of Mr. Pierce as a Representative and a Senator in Congress. During his two terms in the House, and until he resigned his seat in the Senate, he was always true to the Slave Power, and gave no vote which subjected him to its displeasure or suspicion.

It may be said that others in those days to the play of the prevent agriculture of the record of Mr. Pierce as a Representative and a Senator in Congress. During his two terms in the House, and until he resigned his seat in the Senate, he was always true to the Slave Power, and gave no vote which subjected him to its displeasure or suspicion.

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presume that Mr. Pierce voted in the affirmative, from the fact that he had voted affirmatively on an identical motion made by Mr. Datively of the Abolitionists a chance "to make up the Abolitionists and prevent agriculture of the Abolitionists are agriculture of the Abolitionists and prevent ag other place he said—" All we demand is, that since we are to be the first to feel the effects of Abolition ascendency at home, should it ever be acquired, (which, by the way, I by no means anticipate,) we may meet the question unembarrassed, and not be driven by any course here upon a collateral issue, such as the right of petition, or any other." This is a key to the policy of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Rives was in Hubbard, of laying the question of reception on the table—Mr. Pierce, of laying the petition on the table. The avowed object of each tion on the table. The avowed object of each was to stamp the petitions with disapprobation, to prevent all debate and consideration, to get rid of them as summarily as possible, every one meanwhile declaring his respect for the

right of petition.
"When petitions of this character should be received," he said, "he would be prepared to act upon them without delay—to reject the prayer of the petitions, to lay them upon the able, or give them any other direction that might be thought best calculated to silence the agitators, and tranquillize the public mind. As a member of the Select Committee of the other House, of which Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina was chairman, he had fully concurred in the sentiments of the report presented by that gentleman at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress; and further examination and reflection had only served to confirm him in the opinion he at that time entertained; but nad and fanatical as he regarded the schemes of the Abolitionists, and deeply as he deplored the consequences of their course upon all sections of the Union, he could give no vote that might be construed into a denial of the right of petition, and thus enable them to change

position, and make up a false issue before the country.' He had voted once in the House to lay upon the table the motion to receive an Anti-Sla-very petition; but so severely had he been handled for this, that he had become more scrupulous as to forms, and now aimed to reach the same object by laying petitions on the table without debate, printing, or consideration.

And this is the man whom the New York

Evening Post represents as having stood with John Quincy Adams by the right of petition! December 27, 1837, Mr. Calhoun brought forward his celebrated resolutions on the subject of Slavery in the District, Territories, and

of Slavery in the District, Territories, and States, designed avowedly to suppress the discussion of all questions of Slavery.

Several amendments were moved to the first four of these resolutions, intended to modify their phraseology so as to remove any implication against free discussion, but they were firmly resisted by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and in every case defeated—Franklin Pirre uniformly voting with him. Mr. Morris of Ohio, for example, moved to strike out from the second resolution the words, "moral and religious," with a view of exempting from denunciation the moral and religious discussion nunciation the moral and religious discussion of Slavery; and this seemed so reasonable, that even Mr. Buchanan recorded his name in favor of it; but it was lost-FRANKLIN PIERCE voting

nay with Mr. Calhoun.
Mr. Morris moved, also, an amendment to the third resolution, declaring the freedom of speech and of the press, on all subjects, indisputable, and under the supervision only of the States in which such freedom was exercised; but this was rejected we believe by the same vote. States in which such freedom was exercised; but this was rejected we believe by the same vote.

The first four resolutions, with some slight modification, were then adopted — FRANKLIN PLERCE recording his vote in favor of every one

When the fifth resolution came up, asserting

substantially that efforts by the People of the States or the States themselves to procure the abolition of slavery in the District or Territoabolition of slavery in the District or Territories, were "direct and dangerous attacks on the institutions of the Slaveholding States," though all the States are made responsible by the Constitution and Congress for Slavery in the District and Territories, Mr. Pierce took occasion to define his position. This resolution, he said, was the ground on which this contest was to be determined; "with, perhaps, some modification, would present the true issue here and to the country—an issue which would raise, not a mere question of expediency, but one of a much higher character, in which the public faith is directly involved." He then proceeded to sustain the resolution in its length and breadth, and to vindicate the whole series as offered by Mr. Calhoun against the assaults made upon them.

with a similar result—Mr. Pierce still declining to vote.

The question was then taken on the first of Mr. Patton's resolutions, and decided in the negative—yeas 92, nays 105—Mr. Pierce of the conting. The second resolution was also lost—yeas 21, nays 137—Mr. Pierce still not voting. institutions of another, containing no declaration that attempts to bring about the abolition of sla voting.

Several Southern members voted against the first resolution of Mr. Patton, or refused to vote for it, inasmuch as the petition referred to was for the expulsion of Mr. Adams, not for the belition of Slavery and they were also un-

The Friday following, the resolution was called up, and Mr. Morris expressed a desire to address the Senate; but Mr. Norvell moved to lay the question of its consideration on the table. Mr. Buchanan requested him to withdraw it. Nobody would misapprehend his position on this subject of abolition, but he was in favor of fair play. Mr. Clay had been per-mitted to address the Senate at length the day before, on presenting a memorial against abo-lition, and he thought the Senator from Ohio had a right to be heard in reply. After that, they could readily dispose of the subject.

This was certainly a fair proposition, and creditable to Mr. Buchanan, but Norvell persisted in his motion; and the Senate, 22 to 20, sisted in his motion; and the Senate, 22 to 20, voted to lay the question of consideration on the table; thus applying the gag to Mr. Morris, and virtually denying free speech to Ohio, while it recognised it in Kentucky. Mr. Pierce voted yea, together with Mr. Calhoun and his special friends, against Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clay, and other advocates of "fair play."

We have presented the record of Mr. Pierce as a Representative and a Senator in Congress.

voted as he did, who since then have shown their devotion to Freedom. True, but he has old issues, which either have been settled, or continued unchanged. When John P. Hale, no longer constitute questions between the two his convictions of right, denounced the annex-ation of Texas, in defiance of the edicts of his party, Mr. Pierce, trampling under foot his long-standing friendship, turned upon the independent Representative, followed on his track with relentless hostility, utterly proscribed him, and compelled the Democratic press of his State to eat its own words on that question. From that time he has been the leader of the Hunker Democracy of New Hampshire; and when Mr. Atwood, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, frankly avowed his disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Pierce attempted, first to browbeat him into a retraction of his honest words, and then led on the Party in the work of making a new nomination, of ascertained devotion to the Slave-

holding Interest.

On a public occasion in New Hampshire. of a public occasion in New Hampshire, after the passage of the Adjustment measures by Congress, he avowed his entire approbation of them; and the newspapers recorded the high praise awarded by him to Mr. Webster for his

th of March speech. In a letter to Major Lally, dated May 27, few days before the late Convention, which was doubtless designed to be used in that body, he insisted that, for the sake of giving protect tion and strength to the men who in New Hampshire had fought the battle for the Fugitive Law and Compromise, the Democracy of the nation ought to endorse these measures This letter was read at the Ratification Meetng in this place, by Mr. Ritchie, as follows:

"TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, May 27, 1852.

We should like to see what was omitted! The action of the Convention was regarde by him as vital—a very different opinion from that entertained by the Evening Post. The

that entertained by the Evening Post. The course which he so anxiously desired, and pronounced "vital," was adopted by the Convention, and yet the Post strives to separate him from this policy, to exempt him from all responsibility for it, and then it gives him support, while repudiating the platform—that is, advocates his election, and repudiates his Principles!

cordially sanction his nomination, as above all sectional suspicion. The Charleston Mercury pledges him the vote of South Carolina, ten to one. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a leading Democratic journal, which goes for slavery n the abstract, says of him:

"No fact is better known about Mr. Pierce, than that he has ever held correct views of the sectional questions; that he is a steady opponent of Northern fanaticism; and that, both in and cut of the Senate, he has always occupied a position satisfactory to Southern men. He is one of those Northern Democrats who have always stood by the Constitution in dealing with slavery, true to the right in storm and sunshine, in evil and good repute, careless of popular

\* For a full report of the proceedings on these resolutions, the reader is referred to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, 25th Congress, second session, vol. vi, from p. 55 to p. 80 of the Globe, and p. 59 to p. 108 of the Appendix.

favor, scornful of desertion, and inflexible in their

anguage:

Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterffied.'"

Then follows Mr. Orr of South Carolina, in a speech in the House, immediately after the aomination, in which he holds the following

previous a substitute, infected only against the institutions of another, containing no declaration that attempts to bring about the abolition of slavery here "were a direct and dangerous attack upon the institutions of all the Slaveholding States," but recognising, in express terms, the duty of Congress to receive and respectfully treat all petitions, in decorous language, against slavery in the District. This substitute was adopted, with some slight modification—19 to 18—Mr. Buchana and Mr. Clay voting yea, Mr. Calhour and Mr. Pierce, noy.

Subsequently, the substitute was divided, and its various parts amended and adopted successively—Mr. Calhour and Mr. Pierce, noy.

Subsequently, the substitute was divided, and its various parts amended and adopted successively—Mr. Calhour and Mr. Pierce, noy.

On motion of Mr. Prence, noy.

On motion of Mr. Prence generally voting together.

On motion of Mr. Prence of South Carolina, the sixth resolution of Mr. Calhoun was laid upon the table, on the ground that this branch of the subject would be more appropriately discussed in connection with the resolutions introduced by him for the annexation of Texas and the damission of any new State tolerating slavery; the other for the abolition of the instructed—one against the annexation of Texas and the admission of any new State tolerating slavery; the other for the abolition of the instructed—one against the annexation of Texas and the admission of any new State tolerating slavery; the other for the abolition of the instruction—one against the annexation of Texas and the admission of the Legislature of Vermont, against the annexation of Texas, against slavery; the other for the abolition of the instruction, and that all efforts of take interface and the stable instruction of the inst

Franklin Pierce voting yea.—Congressional Globe, 1838—39, p. 110.

February 6, 1838, Mr. Morris presented a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into certain matters pertaining to the institution of slavery in the States and Territories, and report thereon to the Senate. Some of the Slaveholding members, with their Northern allies, manifested a desire to refuse its reception, but the rules of the Senate forbade this. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, in December, had been respectfully received, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Morris was at last laid upon the table; but, seeing the hostile disposition of the Senate, he withdrew his motion to print.

"Let me, then, conjure Southern men of the Opposition to pause, and consider long and well before they enlist under doubtful colors to wage a war against one so true, so faithful, so bold, so fearless, as Franklin Pierce has proved himself to be in upholding the Constitution. How many others fell when the tempter came? When State after State deserted and embraced Abolitionism and Free-Soilism, and madness ruled the hour, he calmly surveyed the impending ruin, sounded the alarm, and rallied his native State on the side of reason and justice. Be not ungrateful to one who stood by you when the issue was far more momentous than a party triumph or defeat. It would be a sin not of the smallest grade. If your nomince has proved, and still proves, his devotion to the Constitution, support him if your principles demand it; but never strike down a true friend to serve a faithless enemy."

In the face of such a record, of such support, and such testimony, what do we see? The

and such testimony, what do we see? The New York Evening Post electioneering for him, ex-Senator Dix, and ex-Free-Soiler John Van Buren, and ex-Abolitionist Henry B. Stanton, with a crowd of other Free Soil Democrats, praising and advocating the nomination as loudly as they praised and advocated the nomination of Martin Van Buren in 1848, made on Principles and for Purposes directly opposed to those on which the nomination of Mr. Pierce

is now made! Once more we appeal to our Free Soil Democratic friends not committed to the nomina candidate and his present position. On the paramount question he is and always has been directly and vitally opposed to you. You know the platform—no sophistry can explain away the fact that it was as fairly adopted as any platform ever was by a political Convention. You know that Mr. Pierce insisted upon the adoption of the offensive features which characterize it; that he fully represents it; that his success will be the ratification of that platform by the Democracy of the United States. It contains no word in favor of Land Reform, no word in favor of placing the Government of the United States, in its foreign relations and nego-tiations, on the side of the Democratic Principle in Europe—no word in favor of just protection to the river and lake commerce of the West, a commerce more valuable than all our foreign trade; but, with a single exception, it refers to his intimate friend for twenty years, faithful to parties; and the exception-the only new

convictions, abhorrent to all your sympathies. On what principle, in what way, by what device of reason or sophistry, can you justify to yourselves or to others the support of such a platform, such a nomination? Is a man bound to go with his party, right or wrong? Can he not refuse, openly and manfully, to sup-port it when it does wrong, when it calls upon him to you any wrong issue, and go with it him to vote on a wrong issue, and go with it when it does right? We care nothing about third parties: but in certain crises, movements by party men, independently of their party or in opposition to it, are demanded by conscience, consistency, true manhood, the best interests of the country. And at such times personal hazards must be braved. The man must make up his mind to die, politically, rather than die.

Let him once conceive this high resolve, and he is safe. In the long run, he will by this noble daring best promote his own political interests; but, in any event, he saves his honor, his self-respect, his position in the judgment of all whose good opinion is worth having. In more senses than one is it true, that he who would save his life shall lose it; and he who is willing to lose his life, shall save it. We have in our eye two striking illustrations of this truth, afforded by the case of one public man who found his life in that which threatened his destruction; and another distinguished and

## eloquent gentleman, who in the attempt to save his life, lost it—shall it be forever? MR. PIERCE'S ACCEPTANCE.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, June 17, 1852. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National

of the United States. .

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conme to say that the manner in which it was con-ferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delega-tion from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than

those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me—and pronounceed alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any conse-

quences that can betide me personally.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union ce-mented by the blood of those who have passed mented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the Revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch posed as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judg-ment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in

conflict.
I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the Convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect, your most redient servant. obedient servant, FRANK. Pi To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, Pierre Soulé.

WILLIAM R. KING ON FREE-SOILISM.

Col. WM. R. KING, of Alabama, was among the notables addressed by Messrs. Greer and

Donaldson, last summer, in relation to the Presidency. Col. King's response was as follows:

idency. Col. King's response was as follows:

Tuscaloosa, Alabama, July 26, 1851.

Dear Sir: Your letter reached Selma after I had left for the mountains, and was forwarded by the postmaster to this place. The divisions which unfortunately exist in the Democratic party are indeed, as you so forcibly represent, deeply to be deplored; and a serious question is presented, can the evil be remedied? For one, I must confess that I can see no such indications, either North or South, as would lead to the belief that the breach will be speedily closed up: for so long as a large portion of ily closed up; for so long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend them-selves to the advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, selves to the advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, and make common cause with the unprincipled and the infumous agitators and Abolitionists, no portion of the Southern Democracy will ever be found acting in concert with them. All our troubles have arisen from the extraordinary conduct of those professing Democrats, in whom the Democracy once reposed unbounded confidence, and felt delighted to honor; but for their base abandonment of principle, Abolitionism would have still been confined to a portion of the Whig party, and a small squad of ignorant fanatics. But for them, the South would have been saved from that unjust legislation which has aroused a portion of her proud and excitable population seriously to contemplate a dissolution of tion seriously to contemplate a dissolution of the Union. Now, sir, much as I disapprove of any movement, either in the North of South, calculated to destroy this great Govern-ment, the finest, and, properly administered, the best the world ever saw, I am free to declare that I make many allowances for those of the South, who, smarting under a sense of injus-tice and wrong inflicted on them, would free themselves from all communion with States or people who, regardless of their constitutiona obligations, are warring against their rights— rights, the preservation of which are essential to the personal security of every Southerner, and which, if not respected, would make a union with those who—to obtain political power, or for any other cause—would set them at naught, a curse, certainly not a blessing. How, then, can we of the South unite in council with those who have not only shown themselves regardless of our safety, but, judging selves regardless of our safety, but, judging from the past, would unhesitatingly pave the way for making our section a second San Domingo—and coolly look on, if they did not rejoice, to see the blood of our mothers, wives, and sisters, moisten their native soil, did it give such a doubtful boon as liberty to such a people of the property of the such a people of the such as t such a doubtful boon as liberty to such a people as the blacks? I have ever been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the permanency of our Government depends on its being administered in strict accordance with Democratic principles; and yet I canuot consent to owe the temporary ascendency of the Democratic party to a principle with Abelian With party to a union with Abolitionists. With he good and true Democrats of the North and Northwest, I am ready to meet as brother meets brother; to stand with them shoulder to shoulder, and contend for victory, be our standardbearer whom he may, come from what quarter he may, only let him be faithful to the guarantees of the Constitution and the uncompromi-sing enemy of all disorganizers. But we must have no pretended friends in our camp, who, while they cry "hail, brothers," would stab us under the fifth rib. If the true Democracy cannot bear aloft the flag of victory, better let it trail in the dust than be upheld by the hands poses, would as readily trample it under feet as wave it to the breeze. I believe I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democracy of this State, when I say we have no sectional preferences, and stand fully prepared to give our support to the nominees of Convention, properly constituted, whether they reside in the North, the South, the East, or the West. Many of me horizontal transfer of the horizontal trans West. Many of us, however, entertain the opinion that, under existing circumstances, it opinion that, under existing circumstances, it would be true policy, and productive of the best interests of the party and the country, to have a Northern man designated for the Presidency. Individually, although I have a personal preference, I could give my cordial support to any of the distinguished gentlemen you have named, either for the first or second office, treatment as I do their intelligence integrities.

for holding the Convention? The place is of minor importance. I do not sink the people of this State have, as yet, turned their attention to this matter. For the kindly terms in which you are pleased to speak of me personally, accept my thanks. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Washington. Faithfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING.

C. H. Donaldson, Esq. The original is now in the possession of an active Democrat in our city. New York Tribune.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

I. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are express-ly reserved to the States respectively and to the

11. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional pow-ers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liber-

III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keaping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries. tries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of govern-ment, by artifice or force, but to teach by ex-

ment, by artince or lorce, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever nuch improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or will discountenance all entires to continue of renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Convention

ANTECEDENTS OF GENERAL SCOTT. LETTER FIRST.

On Party Politics.—The Judiciary.—The Ex-ecutive Veto.—Rotation in Office.—One Presidential Term.—Agency of the President in Legislation.—Secret or Oath-bound So-

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1841. GENTLEMEN: I have lately had the hono States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbors, nearly the same political interrogatories, to which answers are re-

The scope of the inquiries is a flatterin proof of the interest that some of my country-men take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our systems of Government; and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall at once, without policy or reserve, and in the form of a circular, comply with their several

equests.

Party Politics.—Although, from early man hood, I have, by the profession of arms, in defence of country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events and thus, I believe, there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in Congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly but firmly, express a passing opinion.

A mere youth, I felt the liveliest joy when

the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1806 I was old enough, by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain, under her orders in Council, attack on the Chesapeake frigate, and long-continued impressment of our seamen and when the war of 1812 at length came, I was among the first and longest in the presence of the foe. The insults received from the French Directory, their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees, (Berlin and Milan,) which followed the British orders in Council, also largely shared in my in-

dignant reprobation.

The administrations of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, like that of Mr. Jefferson, had, in their respective periods, my humble but hearty approbation, and I have since censured nothng in either but the sale of a part and the dismantling of the remainder of our navy, the gun-boat system of defence that followed, and the indefinite embargo, which, crippling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued

without redressing one outrage from abroad.

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions—unimportant, per-haps, except to myself and a few partial -to show that, if I have never been a friends—to show that, II I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so never have I been a jacobin, an impracticable, or abstractionist, in any sense whatever, but always an old-fashioned Republican, devoted to Whig, just as all my family have been Whigs, in the great struggle for national freedom and

adependence.

The Judiciary.—From an early and longcontinued study of elementary law, my mind has ever been imbued with a deep reverence for the bench, State and Federal—an independent department in our system of Government— and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt nor the sword of power to terrify, addresses itself only with the mild force of persuasive knowing, as I do, their intelligence, integrity, and devotion to this whole country. Will not next winter be early account. rancor, and party dependence, to which Legisla-tors and the Executive are unavoidably directed and constantly exposed. Hence, to the "one Supreme Court" is wisely extended (by "ap-pellate jurisdiction") "all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question—

arising under either the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land, under an act of Congress, or a treaty-has once been solemnly adjudicated by that Court, the principle of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitively settled—unless, indeed, it be upon a rehearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the Court is not only declared to be supreme, and hence there can be no bench beyond, but to Congress is nly given the power to constitute " inferior tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court, settlement was intended to be reached, and archy, through a long distraction of the public mind, on great questions of legislative and executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the people, and especially their functionaries, to deny, to disturb, or impugn principles thus constitutionally es-tablished, strikes me as of evil example, if not f a direct revolutionary tendency, except, ineed, in the case of a judicial decision, en ing power, and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can always be easily corrected (and should be only corrected) by an mendment of the Constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself— the organic law of the States and the people.

tution, are yet more readily corrected by amend-atory or declaratory acts of Congress. of the Constitution, could only have been designed—1. To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress. 2. To enable him to forbid other legislative infractions of the Constitution; and 3. To guard the country against

Misconstructions of law, other than the Consti-

other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case, under the first or second of those heads, against which the Judiciary—the balance-wheel of the system—does not afford, of itself, all the security

that the people can require.

But, without the protection of either the bench or the veto, would the Executive department (become so superjudicial of late years) be too weak to fulfil the strictly Executive func-tions for which it was more particularly crea-ted; or, rather, would not that department still be the most powerful for evil in the Govern-

Constitution and law, rightfully invested with the power of the sword, and he has again and again had that of the purse also. The Houses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, fix imposts, and regulate the sales of the public domain; but it is he, through his agents, who handles the proceeds. From 1833 to 1836 (to say nothing of the present) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who kept, as well as those who collected, distributed, and disbursed the public revenue. The apothegm, make us has a frightful application to such agents, and the immense treasure that annually passes

through their hands.

bestructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations of national wealth, the amount of acidity of commerce with foreign nations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries, the additional appointments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received many flattering notices of my having sent and never since; and I have, within five years, through their hands.

The rapid increase and spread of population, the growth of national wealth, the amount of revenue callected and disbursed, the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries, the additional appointments at home and abroad, the number and value of contracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase—a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewher; the habit mercase—a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewher; the habit mercase—a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewher; the habit the nomination? I beg leave respectfully to reply-yea; provided that by some strange neglect I have foreign countries, the additional appointments of ontracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase—a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewher; the habit manual properties of the constitution? I beg leave respectfully to reply-yea; provided that I be not required to revenue and publication. Finally, I am aske

cities, living on the public, neglecting every duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to power the most bribe-worthy services?—of district attorneys and collectors—rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office—their own the most indecent—in order to maintain power in the hands of their patron? All who have reflected on the foregoing facts must be ready to affirm that Executive patronage "has increased, is increasing.

going facts must be ready to affirm that Ex-ecutive patronage "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The regulation of patronage would prop-sely follow:

There can be no good reason why the veto There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would leave the President—the general representative of every State and district—armed with the votes of all the members absent at the moment from the respective Houses; and there will always

or an the members absent at the moment from the respective Houses; and there will always be some absent from both.

Rotation in Office.—The inquiry under this head is not definite in any letter before me. It, however, is presumed to refer—1. To Governors and Secretaries of Territories, and some of the and Secretaries of Territories, and some of th judges therein; district attorneys, collectors, surveyors, and naval officers of the customs; marshals, postmasters whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars per annum; navy agents, registers and receivers of land offices agents, registers and receivers of land omces, surveyors general of lands, and Indian agents—all of whom are by law appointed for a term of four years, but subject, by express enactment, (except the judges,) to be removed at pleasure.

2. To a high class of civil officers (next to the ington; other high functionaries—foreign min-isters, secretaries of legation, and consuls, postmasters whose commissions amount to less than a thousand dollars per annum; superin-tendents of Indian affairs, Indian sub-agents,

kee, &c., &c., all appointed without limitation as to time, yet subject, in practice—not by express law—to be also removed at pleasure; and 3. To the assistants allowed by law to very many of the principals included above, which assist-ants are generally called clerks—some of them deputies, appraisers, weighers, gaugers, sub-inspectors, storekeepers, light-house keepers, &c., &c.—all appointed and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am asked whether, in my poor opinion, all

am asked whether, in my poor opinion, all those functionaries, (amounting to many thousands,) or any of them, ought to be periodically superseded by original appointments? If yes—when? And if a part only—which?

We have seen that a great number of offices are filled for a term of years, and more without any limitation as to term. I, however, can draw no line of just distinction between the claims of the two classes upon the favor of claims of the two classes upon the favor of country or Government.

Premising that regular periodical changes in the subordinate servants of the country, merely for the sake of change, would necessarily swell Executive patronage, already too much swollen, I am obliged to add that I more than doubt, on other gounds, the policy and justice of such changes: 1. Because, for the able and prompt execution of public business, much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary. Because many office-holders, appointed under even reckless administrations—such as we have seen—will always, after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities. 3. Because, again, some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the interests of the public; and 4. Because to remove such servants, or not to reappoint them at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communi-ties. I speak on this head from what I wit-nessed in 1829-'30 of the cruel experiments, on a large scale, then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public

interests which early ensued.

What I would therefore humbly advise i this: to turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all office-holders known to be deficient ose qualities. Without an anxious attention to this rule, a Government of the people, resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be essfully maintained; for a blind or vicious distribution of enormous patronage would soon, by the force of the highest example, beat down all that is taught in the church, the

school-house, and the college.

One Presidential Term.—Of the eight Chief Magistrates that preceded General Harrisonwhom the nation yet mourns-the first, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh, presided over this Union, respectively, two successive terms; the other three but four years each; and every one of the eight, whilst in office, became a can-

didate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example set by the Father of his Country in declining a third elec-tion—which has been duly followed by four popular Presidents, and would no doubt have been observed with equal good faith by the other three under like circumstances—as establishing a barrier against a third term as mpassable as if it were imbodied in the Constitution itself. But I do not consider it respectful to the people, nor otherwise proper in a can-didate, to solicit favor on a pledge that, if elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants—yield to me now; I shall soon be out of your way-too much like the interes that sometimes governs the cardinals in the choice of a Pope—many voting for themselves first, and, if without success, finally for the most superannuated, in order that the election may the sooner come round again. I am, however, in favor of an amendment of the Consti-tution, in one of the forms prescribed, declar-ing that no citizen should be eligible to a reelection to the Presidency; and also of an ex-tension of the term to that of a Senator—a

period of six years.

Agency of the President in Legislation.—1.

I am persuaded that this should be strictly limited. 2. To the veto qualified as suggested above. 3. To the command of the Constitu-tion, "he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and 4. To furnishing, through the appropriate Executive departments, such details for bills as any committee of either House of Congress may specially call for.

Leading Measures of the late Extra Session of Congress.—If I had the honor of a vote on the coassion it would have been given in features.

the occasion, it would have been given in fa-vor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation—having long been under a conviction that in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the United States, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants

of our commerce and currency.

Secret or Oath-bound Societies.—I have not been a member of a masonic lodge in thirty-odd years, nor a visiter of any lodge since, except once—now more than sixteen years ago. There are at many academies and colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors, and professors, for purely literary purposes; and their meetings generally, for aught that I know, may be secret. Twenty-eight years ago I was once present with such an association, and never since; and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. I am sorry to be reminded that by some strange neglect I have failed to accept one of those honorable distinctions.

are pleased to add, in behalf of several hun-dred Native American Republicans of Philadel-

phia.

Not confidentially, but not for publication, I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone, Esq., of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner, and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is heaviest with me, leaving scarcely time for sleep or exercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your communication.

Should any considerable number of my fellow countrymen assign me, or desire to give me, a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great questions you have proposed. Those views have their origin in the stormy elections of the

spring of 1835, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that Natives." It was heard in almost every group of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and out

age.
Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor at the Astor House (November, 1840) to draw up an address, designed

to rally an American party.

The day after the election, I set out for the South, and have never known precisely why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of General Harrison rendered the pubication at that time unnecessary, in the opin

on of my two friends. I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—

my mind inclines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia movement, I should prefer assuming the name of American Republican, as in New York, or Democratic Americans, as I New York, or Democratic Americans, as I should respectfully suggest. Brought up in the principles of the Revolution—of Jefferson, Madison, &c., under whom in youth I commenced life—I have always been called, I have ever professed myself, a Republican, or Whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens levoted to our country and institutions-would

devoted to our country and institutions—would not drive from us naturalized citizens who, by long residence, have become identified with us in feeling and interest.

I am happy to see, by the Philadelphia National American, that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Stanch Protestant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled with either. It should always be kept between each individushould always be kept between each individual and his God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion—as in family churches and other occasions of voluntary attendance, (after years of discretion,) or reciprocal con

Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have set on foot, I re-main, with high respect, your fellow-citizen, To George Washington Reed, Esq., and others, Philadelphia.

> LETTER THIRD. On the Subject of Slavery.

Washington, February 9, 1843. DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an even-

ing's leisure to answer your letter before me; and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupa-That I ever have been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States has

not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office, unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought perhaps to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and Federal adgreat principles of State rights and reverse administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of franklow any stranger unwittingly to commit him-

domestic slavery, which has, in different forms for a number of years agitated Congress and the country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my re ply in greater detail, if time allowed and the ontingency alluded to above were less remote. In boyhood, at William and Mary College and in common with most, if not all, my com

panions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Ap-pendix to his edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thir ty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virgin-ia Legislature in the winter of 1831-'2, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say, that in my opinion Congress has no color of authority under the Constitution for touching the relation of master and slave within a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the conse

of the owners, or on the payment of "just com-psnsation," Congress may legislate at its dis-cretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the Legis-latures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch he relation between master and slave in this

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to recoire, to refer, and to report upon petitions re-lating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us be greatly retarded.

I own myself no slaves, but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the pursuit of happiness, would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery, even to extermination. I own myself no slaves, but never have at

It is gratifying to know that general melio-ration has been great, and is still progressive notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of consent to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes, of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master—perthe slave, and the slave from the master—per-haps before the latter shall have found out and

acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here, in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied company with another. the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Saviour, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for wise purposes,

suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shore. This race has already experienced the resulting compensa-tions alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark re-gions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Proviinterior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him; and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery to inspire natience, hope, and

tions of slavery to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in converthat I have long been in the habit, in converthal lover our com-

sation, of expressing myself all over our common country on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you

seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, al-though now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain, very truly, yours,
Winfield Scott.

T. P. Atkinson, Esq., Danville, Pa.

LETTER FOURTH. On the Naturalization Laws.

WASHINGTON, May, 29, 1848. DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst., I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to ex-clude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions. It is true that, in a case of unusual excite-

ment some years ago, when both parties com-plained of fraudulent practices in the natural-ization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizen would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile faction, I was inclined to concur in the opinion then avowed by leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony be-tween the different classes of our people. But ater experience and reflection have ENTIRELY REMOVED THIS IMPRESSION AND DISSIPATED MY

APPREHENSIONS.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large portion of the men under my command were your countrymen—Irish, Germans, &c. I witnessed, with admiration, their zeal, fidelity, with admiration, their zeal, idelity, and valor, in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger, vieing with each other, and our native-born soldiers in the same ranks, in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring. I was happy to call them brothers in the as I shall always be happy to salute them as

I remain, sir, with great esteem, yours, truly, WINFIELD SCOTT. Wm. E. Robinson, Esq.

LETTER FIFTH. On the Annexation of Canada.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849. My DEAR SIR: The news from the Parliaent of Great Britain this morning must, think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontent will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.
Will those provinces form themselves into a

independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by the annexation—the several pr ing into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two revenue cutters below Quebec would give us a better security against smuggling than thirty thou-sand custom-house employees strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on the continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our Northern and Northeastern neighbors.

What may be the views of the Executive Government on the subject, I absolutely know nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhand measures on our part in favor of the measure or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the provincials themselves; and that the former would soon follow the latter, considering the present tem-per and condition of Christendom, cannot be

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation. I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully yours, Winfield Scott.

## NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1852. CENTLEMEN: I have received your note, inviting me to join you at Philadelphia, in the celebration of the approaching St. Patrick's day—an honor which I regret the press of

business obliges me to decline.

You do me but justice in supposing me to feel a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man, certainly no American, owes so much to the valor and blood of Irishmen as myself. Many of them marched and fought under my command in the war of 1812—115, and many more (thousands) in the recent war with Mexico, not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend. I salute you, gentlemen, with my cordial repects.

WINFIELD SCOTT. R. Tyler, C. McCaullay, W. Dickson, P. W. Conroy, and J. McCaun, Esq's., Committee, &c.

After the conquest of Mexico, on his return to the United States, he was met at Elizabeth town, New Jersey, and in reply, on an address

by Alderman Franklin, said-"You have been pleased, sir, to allude to our adopted citizens. I can say that the Irish, the Germans, the Swiss, the French, the Britons, and other adopted citizens, fought in the same ranks, under the same colors, side by side with native-born Americans—exhibiting like cour-

native-born Americans—exhibiting like courage and efficiency, and uniting at every victory in the same enthusiastic shouts in honor of our flag and country. From Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, there was one generous rivalry in heroic daring and brilliant achievements. Let those who witnessed that career of valor and patriotism say, if they can, what race, according to numbers, contributed most to the general success and glory of the campaign. On the many hard-fought battles, there was no room for invidious distinction. All proved themselves for invidious distinction. All proved themselves the faithful sons of our beloved country, and no spectator could fail to dismiss any imaginary PREJUDICE he might have entertained as to the comparative merits of Americans by birth and Americans by adoption."

Washington, June 24, 1852. SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my "unani-mous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States," tothe office of President of the United States," together with "a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy."

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart. Remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am

made to feel, oppressively, the weight of reconsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this istinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occa-sion justly demands, that I accept the nomina-tions, with the resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid

down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely uggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to rec-ommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public-domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same, fa-vorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevrtheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast na-tional inheritance; and also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experi-ence, viz: Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy, for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its mem-bers, by proscription, to exact conformity to my views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office,

retaining and appointing no one either defi-cient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to Liberty, to the Constitution, and to the Union. Convinced that harmony or good will be-tween the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor sistance to the law or the Union, on any pre-text, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

est restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughput the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or un-necessary war, or impair the faith of treaties and discountenancing all political agitation in jurious to the interests of society, and danger ous to the Union, I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest exam-Feeling myself highly fortunate in my asso

my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient ser-WINFIELD SCOTT. To the Hon. J. G. Chapman, President of the Whig National Convention.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION

Whereas we have assembled in Convention as a union of freemen, for the sake of Freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a com-mon resolve to maintain the rights of Free La-

oor against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to secure Free Soil for a Free People: And whereas the political Conventions recentassembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia. voice of a gr other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the National party organizations heretofore existing, by nom-inating for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, under slaveholding dictation, candidates, neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavery extension without a sacrifice of

onsistency, duty, and self-respect : And whereas these nominations, so made, furnish the occasion and demonstrate the neanners of Free Democracy, in a solemn and formal declaration of their independence of the Slave Power, and of their fixed determination to rescue the Federal Government from its con-

Resolved, therefore, That we, the people here assembled, remembering the example of our athers in the days of the first Declaration of ndependence, putting our trust in God for the riumph of our cause, and invoking His guince in our endeavors to advance it plant ourselves upon the NATIONAL PLAT-FORM OF FREEDOM, in opposition to the

ectional Platform of Slavery.

Resolved, That Slavery, in the several States this Union which recognise its existence, epends upon State laws alone, which cannot e repealed or modified by the Federal Governnent, and for which laws that Government are not responsible. We therefore propose no inerference by Congress with Slavery within the

imits of any State.

Resolved, That the PROVISO of Jefferson. prohibit the existence of Slavery, after 1800, in all the Territories of the United States, Southern and Northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784, for the Proviso, to three States and seven dele-gates against it; the actual exclusion of Slavery from the Northwestern Territory by the ORDI-NANCE of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress, and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the Nation, not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discour-age Slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Govern-

nent ought to return.

Resolved, That our fathers ordained the Con titution of the United States, in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal Government, which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due lega

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a SLAVE than to make a KING; no more power to institute or establish SLAVERY than to institute or establish a MONARCHY; no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, That IT IS THE DUTY OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE ITSELF FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXISTENCE OR CONTINUANCE OF SLAVERY WHEREVER THAT GOVERNMENT POSSESSES CONSTITUTIONAL UTHORITY TO LEGISLATE ON THAT SUBJECT, AND IS THUS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS EXISTENCE. Resolved, That the true, and, in the judgment of this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of Slavery into ter-

ritory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved. That we accept the issue which the Slave Power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more Slave Territories, our calm but final answer is, no more Slave States and no more Slave Territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free, for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking

omes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the

New World.

[The resolution in regard to the Compromise bill introduced into the United States Senate in 1848, and the resolution relating to Oregon, are

New World.

omitted.]

And whereas it is due, not only to this occasion, but to the whole People of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of national policytherefore,
Resolved. That we demand CHEAP POST-

all civil officers in the service of the Govern nent, so far as the same may be practicable Resolved, That River and Harbor Improve pents, whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of na-tional concern; and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual se

Hesotvea, That the tree grant to actual set-tlers, in consideration of the expenses incurred in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just meas ure of public policy, which will promote in various ways the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American

people. \* Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable pay ment of the national debt, and that we are there ore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defary the necessary expenses of the Federal Government and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the in

FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE ABOR, AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

#### POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848

The nominations of both the great political parties of the country, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, being now made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success will be of particular interest. We therefore here annex the popular vote at the last Presi-

iential electio	n:		
States.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine	35,273	40,195	12,157
N. Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,857
Massachusetts	61,072	35,284	38,133
Rhode Island	6,689	3,600	705
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005
MIDDLE STAT			
New York	218,551	114,592	120,519
New Jersey	40,009	36,880	849
Pennsylvania	186,113	172,661	11,263
Delaware	6,440	5,910	80
SOUTHERN ST			
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9
N. Carolina	43,519	34,869	85
S. Carolina *		-	-
Georgia	47,603	44,736	-
Florida	4,539	3,238	-
Alabama	30,482	31,363	-
Mississippi	25,821	26,555	_
Louisiana	18,273	15,380	_
Texas	3,770	8,765	
Arkansas	7,588	9,300	_
WESTERN ST	ATES.		
Tennessee	64,705	58,419	-
Kentucky	67,141	49,720	
Ohio	138,356	154,783	35,494
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100
Illinois	53,215	56,629	15,804
Missouri	32,671	40,077	
Iowa	10,557	12,151	1,126
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,362,024	1,222,419	291,678
Taylor over	Cass -		139,605
Cass and Van Buren over Taylor -			152,073
	a Duron or	or raylor -	102,013
# Drogidonti	al alastana a	hogon by the	Y and Jakes

\* Presidential electors chosen by the Legislature

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April I.

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